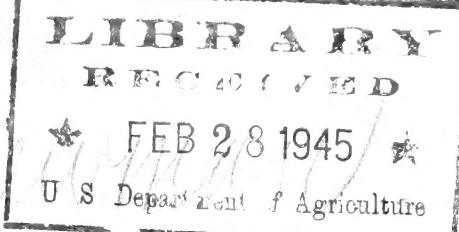


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WETSEL'S
Seed Catalogue 1945

HYBRID CORN • ALFALFA • OATS • CLOVER
LESPEDEZA • SOY BEANS

THE WETSEL SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Dependable Seeds Since 1911

HARRISONBURG • VIRGINIA



FARMERS PROFIT by WETSEL SERVICE

Section of Route 11, a U. S. Highway from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, through Harrisonburg.

Some 40 years ago, when this was a narrow, winding "stone" road, our founder traveled it in his seed "wagon," attending Court Days and County Fairs. Our present modern plant and service are the outgrowth of that meager beginning.

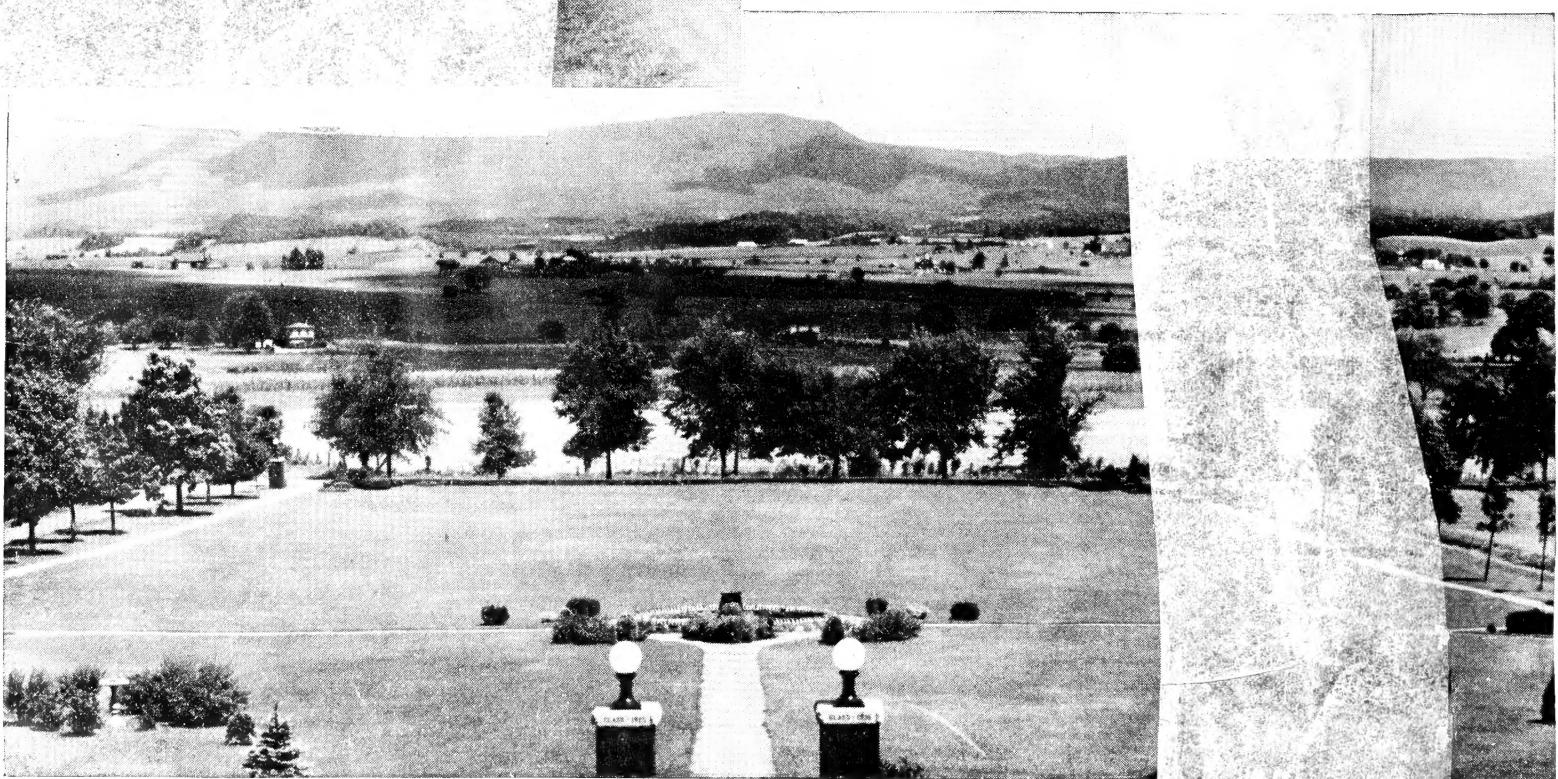


THE Wetsel Seed Co. is the outgrowth of experiments begun in 1902 by the late D. M. Wetsel, Sr., whose portrait is shown at upper left. The story of his early, meager beginning and expanding prominence as a breeder of corn and other crops has repeatedly been related here.

In 1911 a small seed store was opened in Harrisonburg. From this small start, the enterprise has become one of the leading seed houses of the East. Our steady and substantial growth through the years is largely due to the direct benefits which customers have received from dealing with us.

Because of vast facilities—among them our modern main plant (upper right) and the network of modern highways (lower left)—we have become the "seed center" for a large part of Virginia and West Virginia.

Recently, we purchased the Union railroad passenger station (shown left), which is directly across the street from our main plant. This provides additional storage and adequate parking space for our customers. Three other warehouses, not shown here, are currently being used for storage.



A typical scene of the Shenandoah Valley, looking east from the main building of the Eastern Mennonite School at Harrisonburg.

WETSEL'S Dependable FARM SEEDS

General Information

Avoid mistakes and misunderstanding by observing these instructions.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all vegetable and flower seeds, except where otherwise specified. Field seeds and other supplies are priced f.o.b. Harrisonburg, Va. If desired by mail, add postage at the rate of 10 cents for first pound, 2 cents for second pound, and 1 cent for each additional pound, up to 150 miles.

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY, your name, post office, rural route and state on each order.

NON-WARRANTY: Farmers and gardeners of experience know that success with seeds depends primarily on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the custom of the trade and more specifically the American Seed Trade Association, "The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed."

Concerning Prices In This Catalogue: It is a matter of common knowledge that field seeds, such as clovers, grasses, grains, potatoes, etc., fluctuate in price from month to month, often from week to week. In normal times, the prices of garden seeds remain fairly stable; consequently, catalogue prices usually hold good for the season.

Wartime conditions have served to disorganize even garden-seed markets. Last year, virtually all were scarce and higher in price. This year some garden seeds are even more scarce, and still higher. On the other hand, many are plentiful and the price is lower. The currently high-priced seeds may decline, while the relatively cheap items could advance.

Consequently, all prices quoted in this catalogue (on field seeds, garden seeds, poultry supplies, etc.) are subject to change.

However, we do not anticipate materially higher prices in any class of merchandise. Established O. P. A. ceiling levels will, to a large degree, prevent sharply rising prices. For instance, clovers and alfalfa are now about as high as ceiling regulations will permit.

Last year we expressed our hearty approval of ceiling prices in general. It was our feeling that ceiling levels would, in the long run, be better for us, our customers, and the country. The views expressed at that time have been confirmed; at least we think so. For it is our conviction that without a ceiling price many seeds, as well as other merchandise, would have soared to dizzy heights.

We, therefore, repeat our general approval of ceiling regulations. Admittedly, the details that are involved induce a headache from time to time; nevertheless, we are convinced that they have prevented wild price inflation which, in the end, would be harmful to everybody. So let's all be thankful for them, and resolve to coöperate to enforce these regulations.

ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

Inoculate with Nitragin

Alfalfa seed treated with Nitragin grows more rapidly, matures in a shorter time, produces bigger crops, and enriches the soil for the benefit of the next crop. It costs only 15 to 20 cents to inoculate enough seed for a whole acre, and the results obtained are well worth while. See page 6 for complete information concerning Nitragin, including prices.

Kansas Alfalfa—U. S. Verified

The most popular strain of Alfalfa in the East. Being grown in Kansas, where severe winters often prevail, it rarely winter-kills. In trials at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, it yielded 4½ tons per acre. It starts to grow early in the spring and provides several cuttings during the season. Lb. 50 cts.; bus. \$29.50.

Oklahoma Approved Alfalfa

Oklahoma-grown Alfalfa is recommended for Virginia, the Carolinas, and other southern states. In fact, Oklahoma and Kansas seed generally survives the winters in the southern half of the United States. In this region no significant difference in yield has been observed. In general it appears that Oklahoma and Kansas Alfalfa is suitable for growing in about the same part of the country, though it would seem that Kansas seed might be expected to survive slightly more severe winter weather than Oklahoma. Especially in view of the somewhat lower price, we do not hesitate to recommend Oklahoma seed. Lb. 49 cts.; bus. \$28.50.

Grimm Alfalfa

Only Grimm Alfalfa seed, of Certified Northwestern origin (at roughly \$5.00 a bushel premium) is available. We have not previously handled this seed and shippers will supply only their old customers.

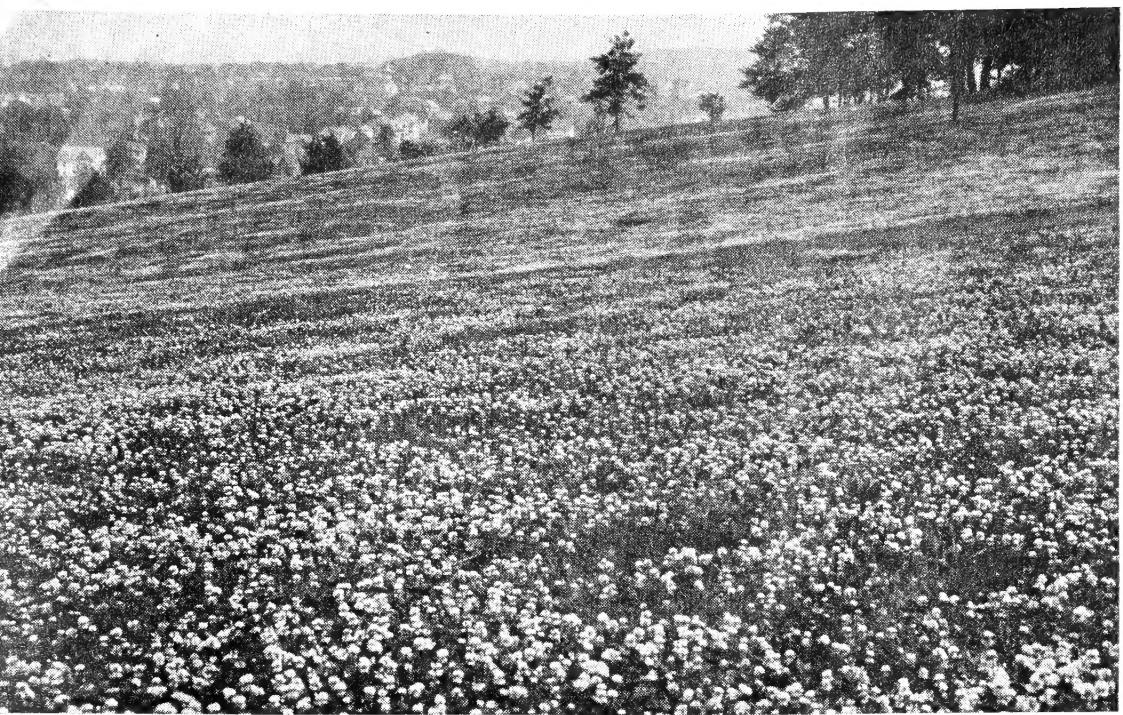
Argentine Alfalfa

Produced in sections of Argentina with a climate almost identical with that of commercial growing areas in this country. We regard it as superior to Alfalfa seed produced in certain parts of this country, such as the warm Southwest. Has given excellent results in pasture mixtures and where soil is being prepared for a permanent stand of Alfalfa. Lb. 37 cts.; bus. \$21.00.



ALFALFA

SELL OUT OF ALFALFA
EXCEPT ARGENTINE SEED



WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

CLOVER

Red Clover

Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand. It adds nitrogen to the ground it grows on if left there to mature, and for this reason is a real benefit to the land. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

99.25% Pure Seed. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.50.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

99.25% Pure Seed. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.50.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties, restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 20 cts.; bus. \$11.50.

Ladino Clover

Although not yet extensively used in this territory, Ladino is becoming more popular, for it produces an excellent pasture. It is a perennial plant, sending up large leaves on long stems, which soon cover the ground between plants. Farmers are using it to pasture their cattle, and many poultrymen are planting Ladino for ranges. Lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$12.25.

Sweet Clover

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; White is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the Yellow.

White Blossom. Lb. 21 cts.; bus. \$11.50.

Yellow Blossom. Lb. 21 cts.; bus. \$11.50.

Unhulled Sweet Clover

Unhulled seed can be planted earlier—in January or February. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. This earlier sowing usually results in a quicker start in the spring and often a more dense growth.

White or Yellow Unhulled seed. Lb. 16 cts.; 60-lb. bus. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

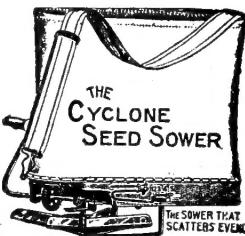
White Dutch Clover

For Lawns and Pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. Lb. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.40.

Alsike Clover

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre.

98.00% including 10.00% White Clover.
Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.00.

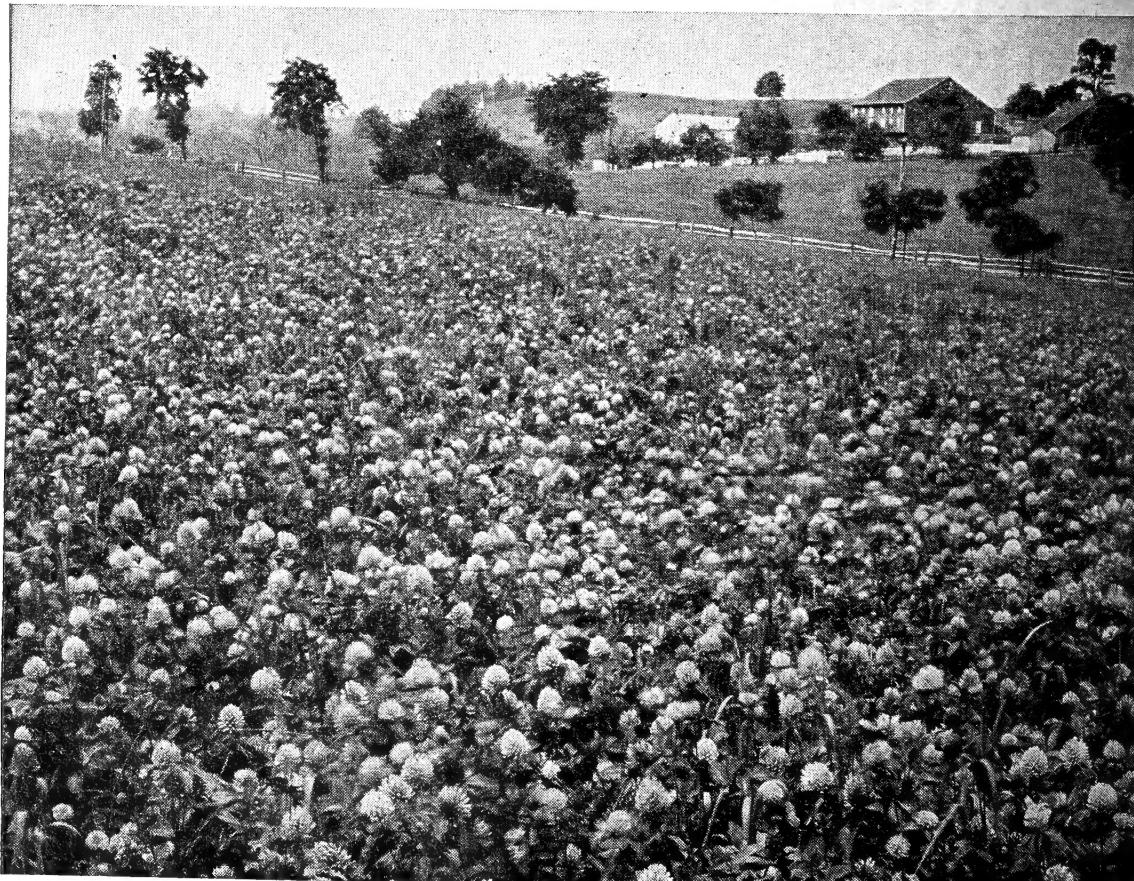


Cyclone Seed Sower

\$2.20 postpaid;
\$2.00 not postpaid.

Horn Sower

\$1.00 postpaid; 90 cts. not postpaid.



CLOVER

LESPEDEZA

Korean Lespedeza

Makes an excellent hay crop 10 to 20 inches tall, and equal to alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Requires no soil preparation and even when closely grazed it grows readily in acid land. Produces two to three tons of hay per acre each year and reseeds itself if properly cut. Korean Lespedeza makes the best and cheapest pasture in midsummer, for it is practically drought-resistant. It can be cut for hay in September. It increases soil fertility and costs less to produce than other important legumes. Sow on small grains or on pasture land from January 15 to April, 20 lbs. per acre.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 11 cts.; 100 lbs. \$10.50.

2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 10 1/2 cts.; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

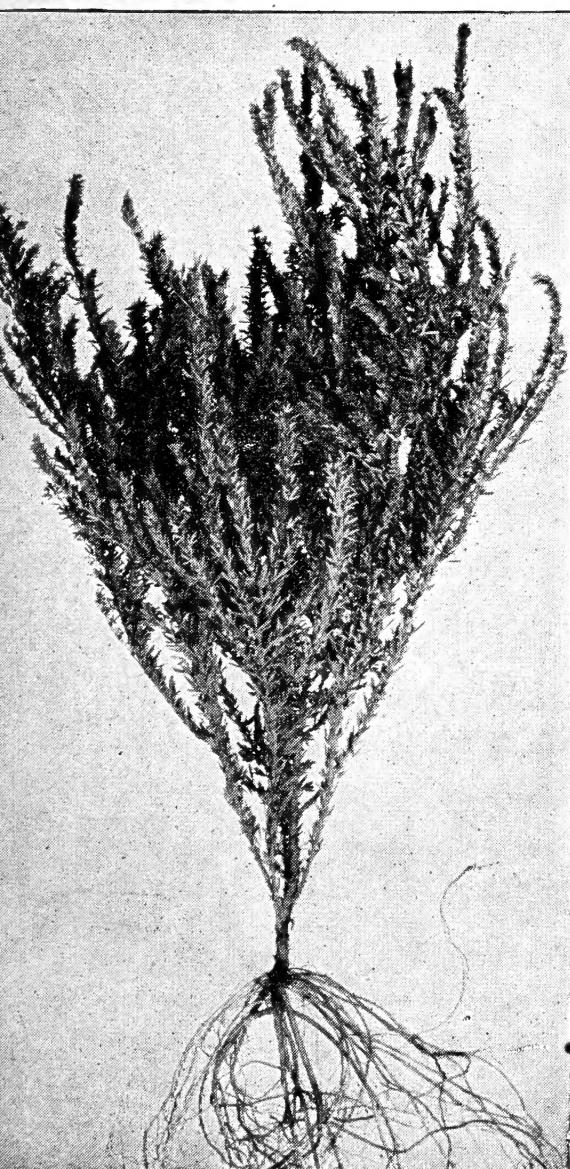
4 Dodder per oz. Lb. 10 cts.; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Lb. 30 cts.; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

Unhulled Seed. Lb. 24 cts.; 100 lbs. \$23.00.



LESPEDEZA

SEED OATS

Sow 64 to 90 lbs.
per acre

Oats and other grains yield larger crops of better quality when treated with Ceresan to control smut and other diseases. Since we are well equipped to treat Oats during the process of cleaning and grading; the additional cost is very slight. See page 6 for more detailed information on Ceresan and other Du Bay products.



Winter Turf Oats

The hardiest and tallest of all Oats, being about ten days to two weeks later than the regular spring varieties. Our improved strain is much more prolific and heavier yielding than the ordinary Winter Turf Oats on the market. It has enormous heads and heavy kernels. Our Winter Turf has given most satisfactory results in spring planting and we recommend just as early seeding as possible, during February or early March at the latest. Bus. \$1.65; 10-bus. lots, \$1.63 per bus.

Lee Coldproof Oats

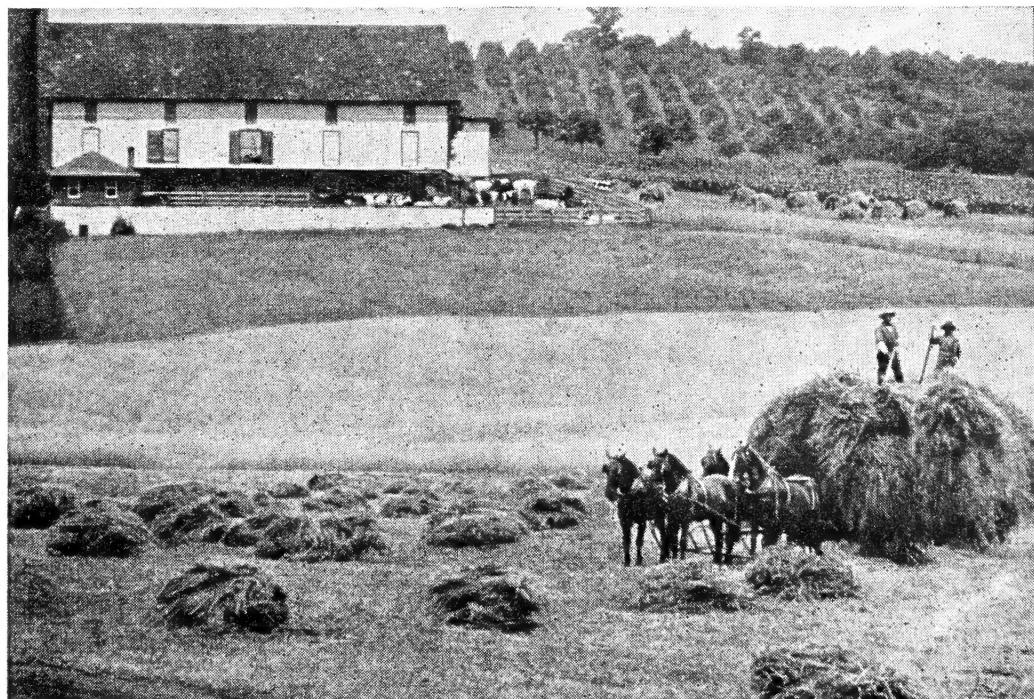
The most popular winter Oats in the southeastern part of the country. Is also a favorite for spring crop, when seeded in February and early March. Produces large heads of heavy grain and stands up well. Supply of seed this year is limited. Bus. \$1.65; 10-bus. lots, \$1.63 per bus.

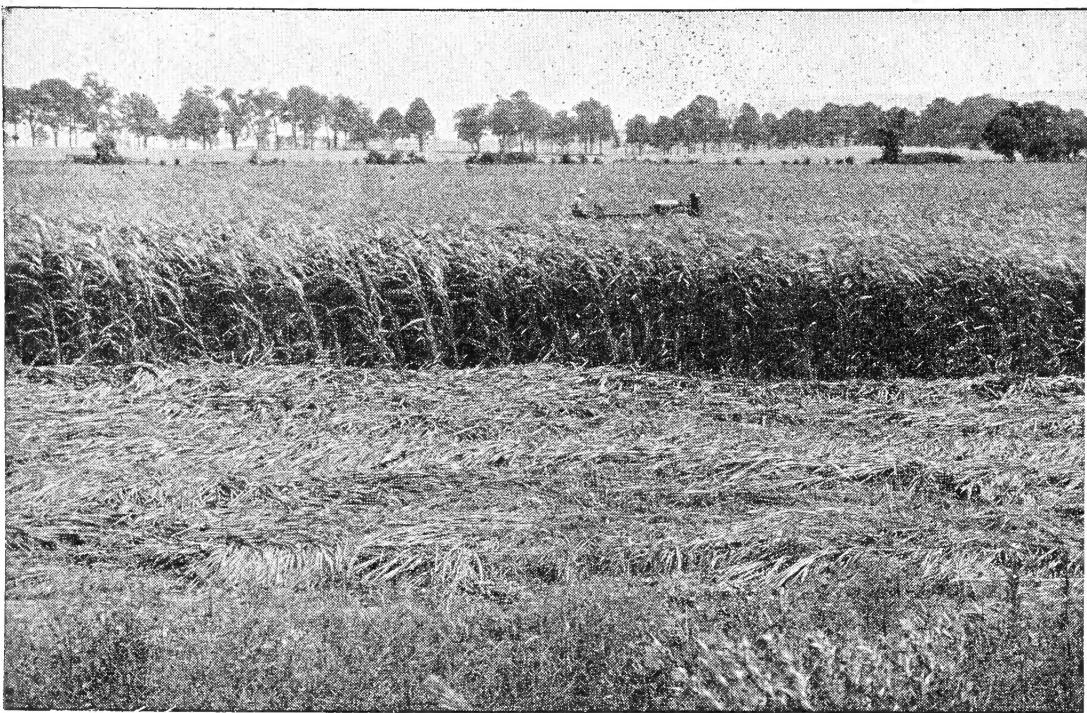
Columbia Spring

The leading spring Oats for the Southeast, for it matures before hot weather and rust can cause damage, and is usually taller, more uniform and erect. Produces a good yield of large, heavy heads containing plump grains, 7 to 10 days before other varieties. Treated seed, bus. \$1.35; 10-bus. lots, \$1.33 per bus.

Swedish Select

A heavy-yielding, extra-heavy variety of Oats that is especially recommended for Virginia and West Virginia. Produces a good crop of both hay and grain on either light or heavy soil. Tall stalks and large heads containing plump, heavy grains. Treated seed, bus. \$1.30; 10-bus. lots, \$1.27 per bus.





SUDAN GRASS

Orchard Grass

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

85/85 seed (onion free). Lb. 40 cts.; 14-lb. bus. \$5.45.

85/85 seed. Lb. 36 cts.; bus. \$4.90.

Kentucky Blue Grass

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasture if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures, and withstands the coldest winters. Sow 20 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall. Lb. 34 cts.; 14-lb. bus. \$4.60; 8-bus. (112 lbs.) bag, \$4.55 per bus.

Timothy

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top. If sown alone, plant one peck (about 11 lbs.) per acre, in spring or fall. For hay, use 6 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. clover.

99.60% pure. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.25.

Virginia-grown. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.10.

Red-Top or Herds Grass

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. Lb. 22 cts.; 25 lbs., 21 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. (full bag), \$20.00.

WETSEL'S dependable GRASSES and GRASS MIXTURES

Pasture Mixture

For a good pasture mixture, we recommend the following: 7 lbs. Korean lespedeza, 6 lbs. orchard grass, 3 lbs. red-top, 2 lbs. alsike clover. Sow in February and March on small grain crops or old sod. Approximate cost per acre, \$4.50.

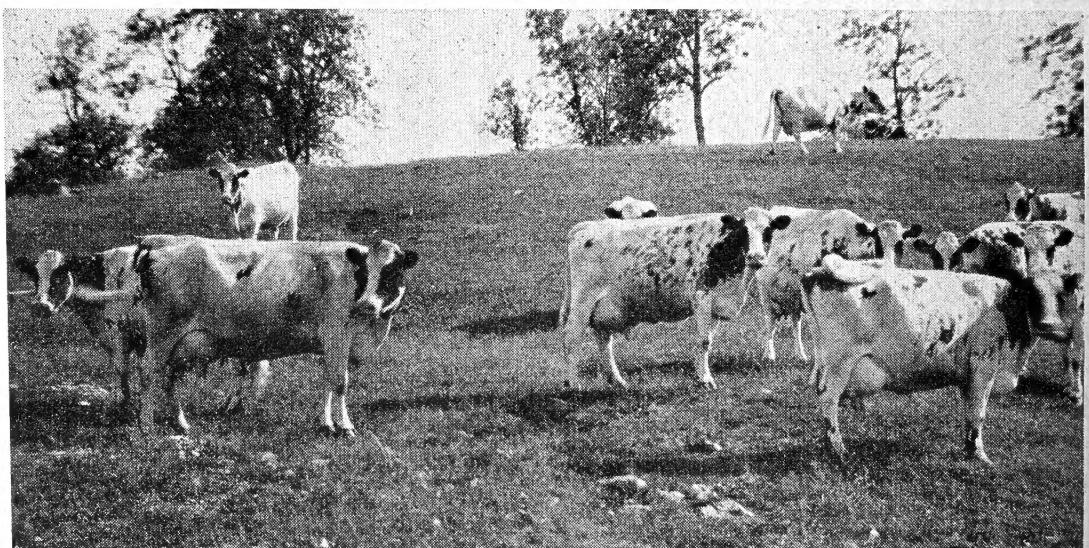
Sudan Grass

A rapidly growing summer forage crop that can be cut several times during the season. Will produce more forage in a shorter time than almost any other crop. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in rows 18 inches apart, and cultivate, or broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Often sown with soybeans, using 20 lbs. of Sudan Grass and 1 bushel of soybeans per acre. Lb. 11 cts.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Sweet Sudan Grass

This new variety is a development resulting from several years' breeding work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1944 was the first time enough seed was available to plant sufficient acreage of this new variety to produce seed in commercial quantities. The supply that will be available for planting in 1945 is limited and doubtless will be booked up long before time to plant.

It is sweet, juicy, and more palatable to livestock. This was demonstrated consistently during the years that breeding and selection were progressing. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it was grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan was grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan was eaten first. Lb. 45 cts.



WETSEL'S ANNUAL FORAGE CROP SEEDS

BROOM CORN

Will grow on any land that will produce corn. When ground is warm, plant 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 3½ feet apart, thinning the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10, not prepaid.

Sugar Cane

Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 22 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$10.50.

Hairy Vetch

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20 cts.; bus. (60 lbs.) \$11.00.

Millet

Tennessee Cultivated Strain, very popular in this vicinity. Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions, when it will produce an abundance of forage. Sown with cowpeas or soybeans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.50.



COWPEAS

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Bus. \$6.25; 10-bus. lots, \$6.10 per bus.

Peas for Table Use

Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.
Early Small Black Eye. Excellent quality.

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean continues to be one of the most publicized crops. It has proved itself a real weapon in the Nation's war effort. New uses for this all-round crop are continually being found by chemists and botanists.

On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Bus. \$3.15; 10-bus. lots, \$3.30 per bus.

SCIOTA YELLOW. Matures in about 110 days. Is primarily an oil Bean. Is not used extensively for hay. Yields best on fertile land and is quite disease-resistant. One of best kinds for feed grinding. Plant 3 pks. to 1 bus. in rows 3 feet apart. 1½ bus. when seeded with drill. Bus. \$2.90; 10-bus. lots, \$2.85 per bus.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Is used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$3.25; 10-bus. lots, \$3.20 per bus.

MANCHU. Early variety. Used in Valley last year with moderate success. Is highly regarded as an oil Bean. Also excellent for feed grinding. Beans stay in pods till threshing, hence do not shatter during harvesting. Bus. \$2.90; 10-bus. lots, \$2.85 per bus.

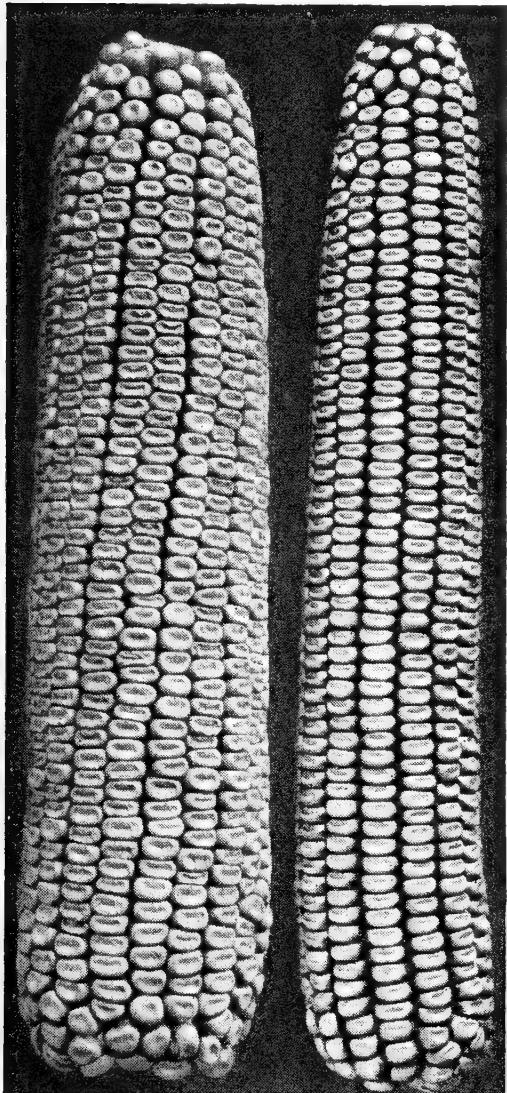


MILLET

WETSEL'S Standard CORNs

Wetzel's
Leaming

Pennsylvania
Sure Crop



Widely Used for Over 40 Years

Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified. 120 days. Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East. The medium-sized ear is rather large in diameter and bears long rich golden yellow kernels. An excellent sort for feeding on the cob. Farmers are now convinced that it pays to plant certified seed, even if the initial cost is higher.

Reid's Yellow Dent. Thoroughbred. Grown from certified seed, one year removed. Crop was carefully supervised and seed well selected.

Wetzel's Leaming. 100 days. A high-yielding standard Corn of high quality. Stalk grows about 8 feet high, and ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of rich golden yellow kernels. Used in some sections for ensilage.

Boone County White Dent. Thoroughbred. One year removed from certified seed.

Hickory King. 115 days. A popular old variety recommended for high light soils. Early and low growing, it can be planted closer than most sorts. Very small cob bearing large, broad grains. Yields more shelled Corn per barrel of cob than any other kind.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn. Nine-foot stalks bear large ears with red and yellow kernels. Suitable for both silage and crib.

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop. 110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in steady demand. A good producer of fodder, for the stalks often reach 10 to 12 feet in height. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of slightly reddish yellow kernels.

Ensilage Corn

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature. Very tall stalks, 12 to 15 feet high; large white kernels. A favorite for filling silos. When to be used as ensilage, it should be cut while in blossom. It is better to cut it early than too late.

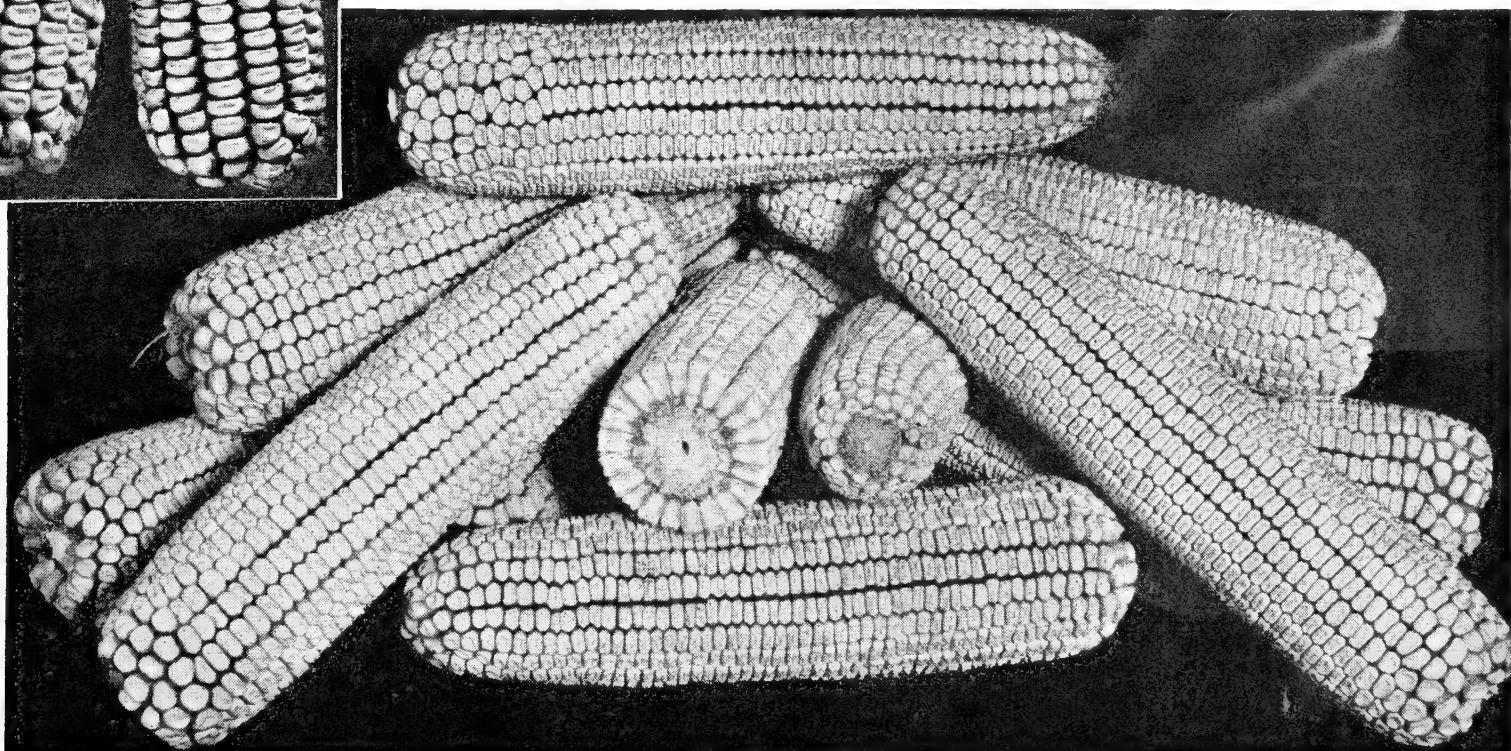
Old Virginia. Broad, thick, succulent fodder and deep, soft grain. Often used as a crib Corn.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high usually bear two large ears.

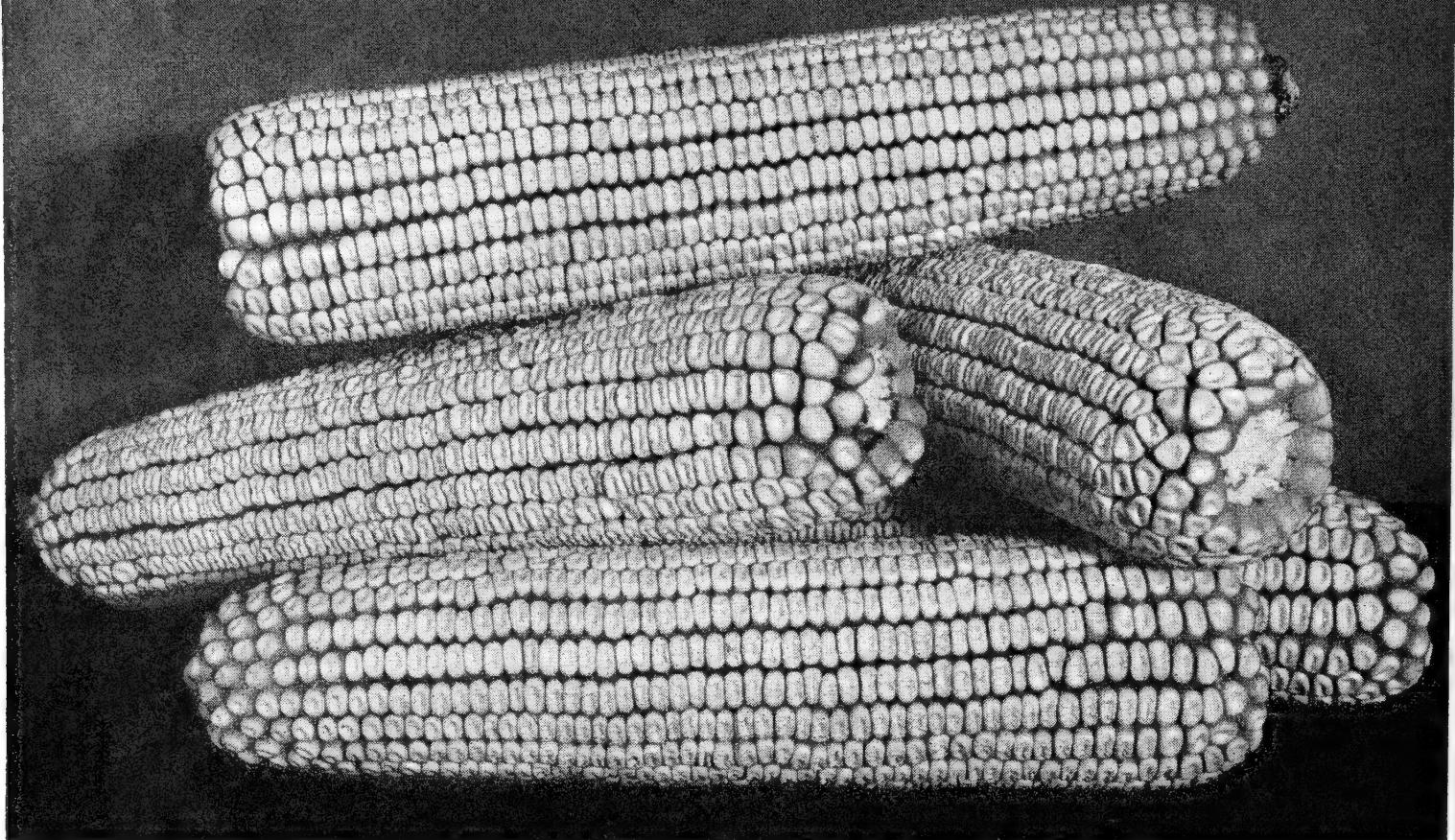
STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

	F. O. B. HARRISONBURG	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent—Certified.....		\$1 20	\$4 50
Reid's Yellow Dent—Thoroughbred.....		1 00	3 75
Wetzel's Leaming.....		90	3 50
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown.....		90	3 50
Bloody Butcher.....		1 00	3 75
Boone County White Dent—Thoroughbred.....		90	3 50
Hickory King.....		1 10	4 25
Ensilage, Eureka.....		1 10	4 00
Ensilage, Old Virginia.....		90	3 50
Ensilage, Pamunkey.....		1 15	4 25

By Parcel Post add 25 cts. per pk.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 40 cts.; 1 bus. 70 cts.



Reid's Yellow Dent, Certified



U. S. 13

WETSEL'S *Adapted* SEED CORN HYBRIDS

HYBRID CORNS are now well past what was for a time regarded as the "experimental" stage. Their use in this territory has materially increased in each of the last several years. It now appears that the 1945 demand will double that of 1944.

Because of the extremely dry season in 1944, the Corn crop in this area was, on the whole, well below normal. But farmers who had planted Hybrid Corn had a fair crop, almost without exception. Hundreds of farmers have told us that "Hybrid Corn saved the day for them" . . . that without it they would have experienced a total failure. These farmers and their neighbors are forever through with the old-type (open-pollinated) Corn.

Farmers are also generally agreed that the "stand up" feature of Hybrids is alone worth their total cost. Despite several twisting storms in scattered areas last year, very little Hybrid Corn was broken off or blown down. On the other hand, nearly all of the old-style Corn in these areas was flattened. Many fields were a total loss.

Ability to withstand both droughts and storms is a well-known and long-standing characteristic of Hybrids, but the farmers in this territory have now had it proved to their personal and everlasting satisfaction.

For some three or four years now, better than 96% of all Corn planted in the Corn-belt states, notably Iowa, has been of Hybrid strains. As recently as 1942, less than 10% of Virginia's Corn acreage was planted to Hybrid. It is our belief that at least 80% of our customers will use Hybrids in 1945. This sharp increase in the demand may result in a shortage of seed. For this reason alone, we advise that orders be placed early in the season.

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES TESTED—GRADED—TREATED—BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	1/2 bus.	Bus.	Gal.	1/2 bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Ward's Certified . . .	\$1 05	\$4 00	\$8 00	\$1 30	\$4 40	\$8 70
U. S. 13—Iowa-Grown Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
U. S. 99 (Ward's) Certified . . .						
U. S. 262 (Ward's) Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Illinois 200 (Ward's) Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Illinois 200—Iowa-Grown Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Illinois 448 (Ward's) Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Illinois 784 (Ward's) Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Iowa 939 Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Ohio W. 17 Certified . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Wood's Hybrid Early Dent V-25 . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-40 . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70
Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-45 . . .	1 05	4 00	8 00	1 30	4 40	8 70

CROW REPELLENT. Keeps corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seed loss and the labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter. 1/2 pt. (1-bus. size) 30 cts.; pt. (2-bus. size) 50 cts.; qt. (4-bus. size) 75 cts.

STALEYMONE. The amazing new plant-growth substance, is recommended for dusting on field seeds before planting, to hasten germination. See page 6.

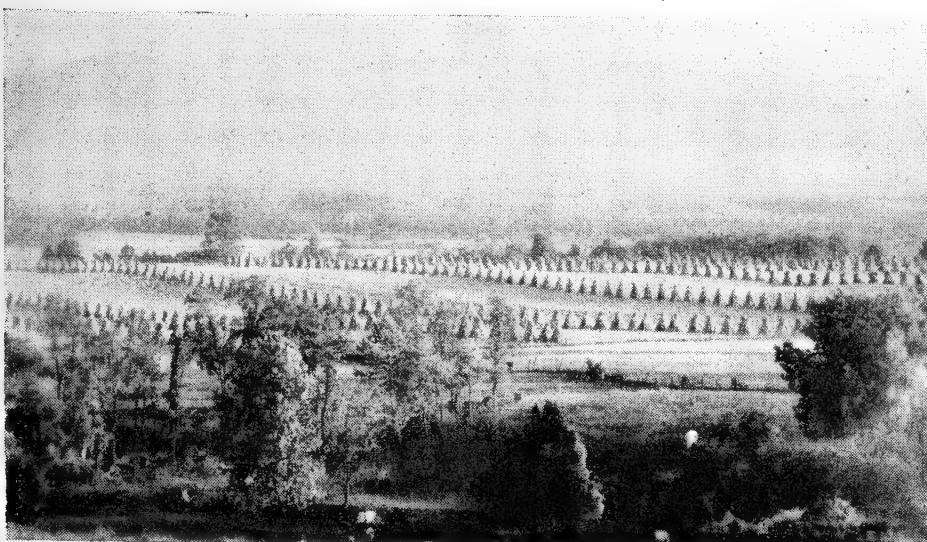
U. S. 13

110 to 115 days. Probably the most interesting thing that can be said about this Hybrid is that it is still the most popular in this territory, by a very wide margin. Our sales of U. S. 13 continue to exceed all other Hybrids combined. In making this statement, we are merely presenting the facts. We are not saying that it necessarily deserves the margin of popularity that it enjoys. Apparently, its popularity stems from the fact that it meets the fancy and requirements of a majority of farmers. For example, relatively few farmers desire either an early or a late-maturing Corn. Nor do they want either a very large or very small fodder or ear, or a hard or soft kernel. This variety is "medium" in all respects, hence yields well in a wide range of soil fertility and weather conditions. Kernels are deep and rich golden yellow. Ears usually longer than husks, making it easy to husk.

As a rule ears are well down on the stalk, which is a very distinct advantage at time of harvesting the crop.

WETSEL'S Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids

IT PAYS TO PLANT HYBRID CORNS



Rockingham River Bottom Cornfield

U. S. 99

120 to 125 days. Large-foddered hybrid, hence requires longer time for full maturity. Stalks do not grow tall but are thick, with broad blades. Enjoys favorable reputation as a silage Corn. Kernels smooth and light yellow. Our stock of seed was produced by John S. Ward. (Sold out.)

U. S. 262

115 to 120 days. Smaller foddered than U. S. 99, hence slightly earlier. Large ear, color light yellow; grain comparatively soft. Mr. Ward, producer of our stock, continues to be favorably impressed with its consistent performance.

ILLINOIS 200

120 days. Each year we receive an increasing number of favorable comments on this Corn. Stalk somewhat larger than U. S. 13. Ear is longer, but slightly smaller in circumference. Best results are obtained on fertile or bottom soils. Has given high yields, even under adverse weather conditions. Easy to husk and of excellent quality.

ILLINOIS 448

120 days. A high-yielding hybrid of wide adaptability. Stalks very tall and stiff, wind resistant, producing two long yellow ears of medium diameter. Kernels closely packed, medium depth, with high shelling percentage. Is becoming increasingly popular. A customer in Clark County advised us that her 1943 crop was the center of much interest in that community.

ILLINOIS 784

120 days. Larger foddered than, for instance, U. S. 13. Ears also somewhat larger. Accordingly, it requires about a week longer for maturity. Is a high-yielding Corn. Not suitable for short-seasoned areas.

Wood's Hybrid Extra-Early Dent V-25

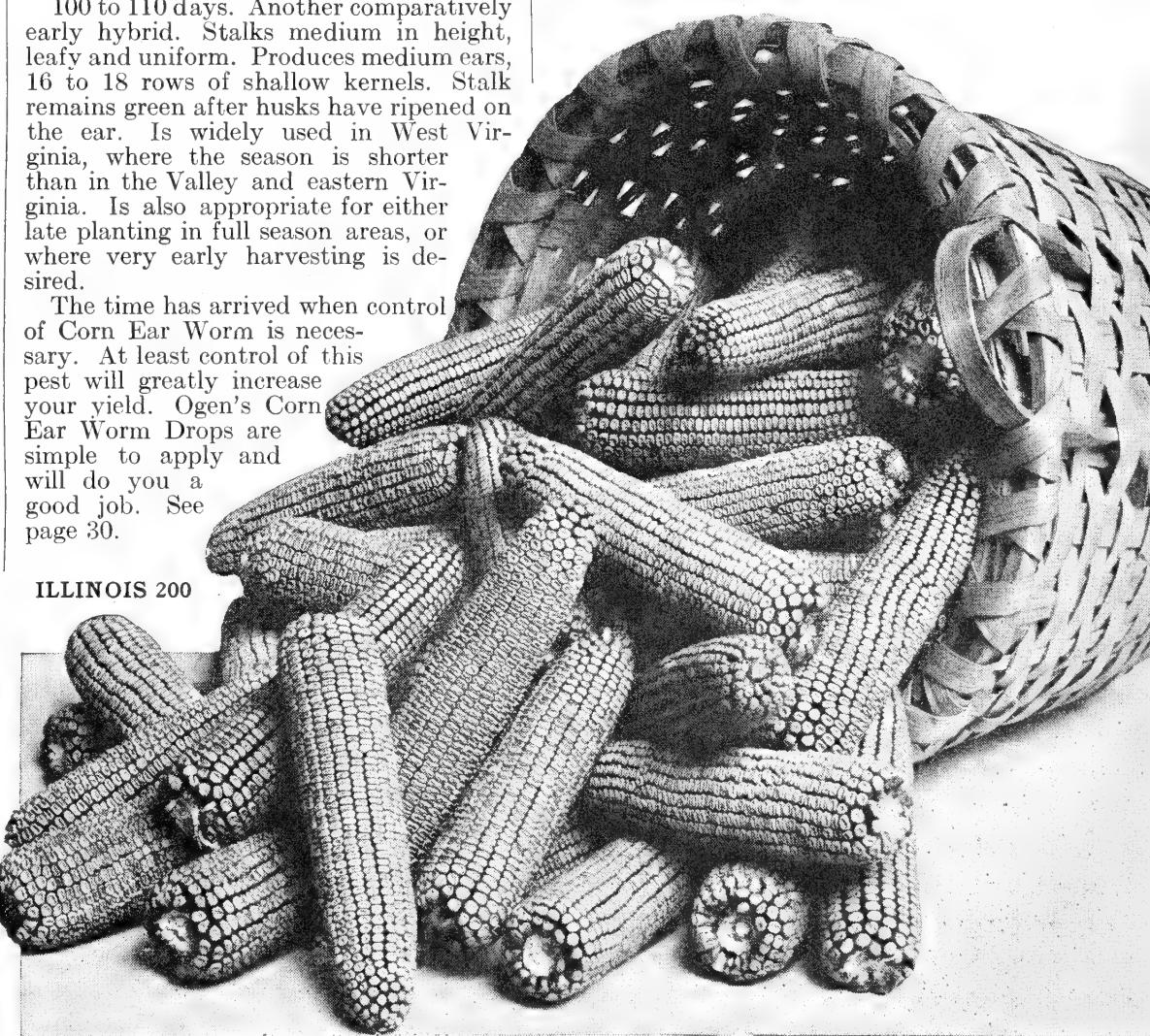
95 days. A consistently high-yielding early yellow hybrid. Because of early maturity it is adapted to a wide range of territory. Uniform, medium height, 16-rowed ear of deep, medium rough grain. Its small shank makes husking easy. The husks open early after ripening, allowing the ear to dry to a low moisture content. Ears are medium in size, with small cob. Shells more Corn than most early hybrids. Highly recommended for early hogging off Corn, also gives fine results when planted late. Is adapted to altitudes up to 1800 feet and soils of medium fertility.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-40

115 days. Similar to U. S. 13 and one of best yellow hybrids developed in Middle Atlantic section, especially adapted to conditions in Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. A good producer of large, sound ears and strong, drought-resistant stalks. Fodder rather short. Can be planted one-fourth closer than many hybrids.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent V-45

118 to 120 days. Has many of the characteristics of Illinois 448. Prolific-yielding hybrid, adapted to wide variety of soils of high fertility. Stalks tall and rigid. Resists high winds. Produces two yellow, long and medium thick ears. Kernels closely packed and deep, making it a high-yielding sheller.



ILLINOIS 200

You can select DEKALB HYBRIDS Adapted to your farm from WETSEL'S 1945 STOCK...the largest in history

So great was the demand for DeKalb hybrid seed Corn in this area in 1944 that we have ordered the largest and most varied stock in our history. We expect a still greater demand for 1945, so order early.

Check these important points in our 1945 DeKalb stock . . .

1. We have more DeKalb varieties to meet a wider range of growing conditions.
2. They offer a wider range of adaptability which means uniformly high average yields on many soils.
3. DeKalb hybrids have had five years of excellent performance in this area.

DEKALB 825

A favorite where rich lowland soil tends to encourage rank growth. This variety maintains a uniform average height and matures large, showy ears even while stalks remain green. 110 days. Bus. \$8.90; pk. \$2.40.

DEKALB 840

Rugged, stiff stalked, heavy eared, drought and blight resistant. Dark green foliage will make your neighbors take notice, and when you harvest you will be glad you planted DeKalb. 110 days. Bus. \$8.90; pk. \$2.40.



DEKALB 847

This really is a tough hybrid, can stand drought and storms. Leaf blight and insects have little effect on it. Short, heavy stalks and dark leaves make it an attractive variety, while its heavy ears really pile up yields. 110 days. Bus. \$8.90; pk. \$2.40.

DEKALB 888

Excellent dual-purpose Corn. In seasons with normal moisture, 888 will make big tonnage per acre for silage. In dry seasons it may grow shorter fodder but will make a good yield of grain in spite of drought. Long ears, high yields, blight resistant. 115 days. Bus. \$8.90; pk. \$2.40.



DEKALB 404A

Considered a 90-day grain Corn in valley areas; about 100 days in higher-altitude farms. Extremely popular because of high yield for short season. Can be planted early and cribbed before wheat sowing, or planted in June after first crop of alfalfa or barley. Try this one. You will like it. Bus. \$9.80; pk. \$2.65.



DEKALB 1002

If you liked the big tonnage of such old Corn as Eureka and Permonkey, you will be delighted with DeKalb 1002. Tallest of fodder, heavy foliage, deep kernels, lots of grain. Adapted to most soils. Approximately 120 days. Drought and blight resistant. Bus. \$8.90; pk. \$2.40.

DEKALB WHITE HYBRIDS

DEKALB 922

White Corn generally yields better than yellow on poor soils. DeKalb 922 is a tall Corn. Drought and blight tolerant. Makes excellent ensilage and big yields if used for grain. 115 days. Bus. \$8.90; pk. \$2.40.

DEKALB 721

Here is a real 110-day grain Corn. Ears about waist high; stalk medium height. Tolerates drought and blight and is adapted to a wide range of soil fertility. If you are a white Corn man, try this one. Bus. \$8.90; pk. \$2.40.

CONTROL CORN EAR WORMS: Each year the corn ear worm becomes a greater pest. Control has been difficult because the larval stage is passed within the ear and beyond the reach of ordinary control measures. After several years of diligent research and testing, Ogen's Corn Ear Worm Drops is now available for control of this destructive insect. All that needs be done with these Drops is to insert the applicator into the tip of the ear and permit a few drops to enter the ear. See page 30.

YOU WANT CORN that fights drought

Withstands Storms Resists Disease
Yields MORE

... THAT'S WHY YOU SHOULD SELECT

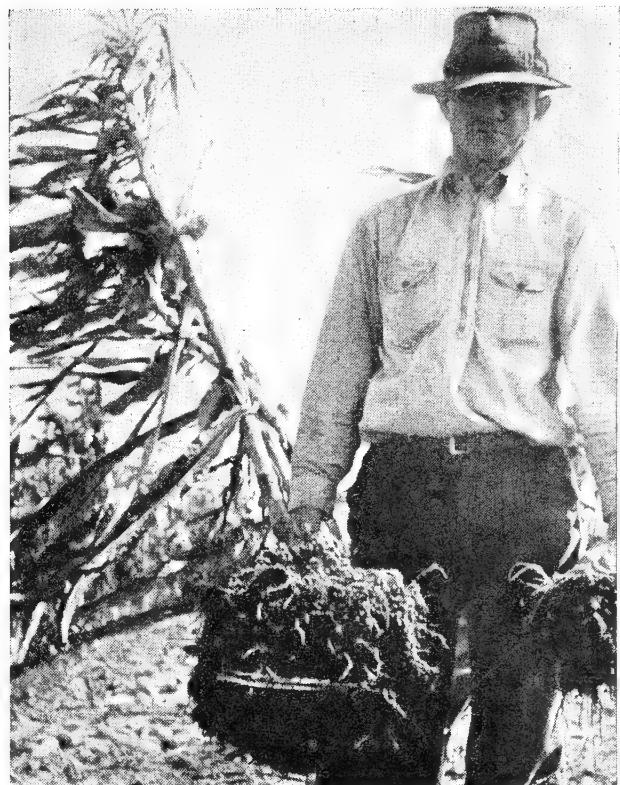
FUNK G HYBRIDS

Eight years' crops here in the Valley have proved that Funk G Hybrids give you ALL these fine qualities: Vigorous early growth that saves cultivating labor. Deep strong roots that fight drought. Strong, upstanding stalks that withstand storms. Many big, wide leaves. Wonderful resistance to diseases that often ruined other Corns. Fine large ears that husk easily. More shelled Corn per acre. Extra tons of rich, nutritious ensilage. GREATER YIELD, time after time.

Be SAFE this year! Plant every Corn acre to this great Funk G Seed. It will pay you! Grow more Corn. Gain 15% to 25% over old-type Corn. Have a really BIG Corn crop . . . that stands up, and keeps on making Corn for you, right to the finish, that really fights drought and disease.

Whether you plant Corn for husking or ensilage, whether for early Corn or full-season, here are TOP-PERFORMING Hybrids PROVED in advance that they will do your job right!

Today there is no need for any guess-work as to what Corn to plant. The question is settled, among increasing thousands of Corn growers, that Funk G Hybrids have the right stuff to produce real crops of Corn. Place your order with us now for this Funk G Hybrid seed. Last year there wasn't nearly enough of it to go around. The supply is larger this time . . . but demand is very much larger. Order today! Be ready for a very fine crop of Corn this next harvest.



Wonderful FUNK G roots (left) vs. other Corn (right)

1945 PRICES

Funk Numbers	Bus.	Pk.
FUNK'S G-135	\$9 25	\$2 45
FUNK'S G-94	9 25	2 45
FUNK'S G-90	9 25	2 45
FUNK'S G-80	9 25	2 45
FUNK'S G-711	9 25	2 45
FUNK'S G-515W	9 25	2 45



The research back of FUNK G HYBRIDS proves them to be right for you before you plant them. Many test plots are operated every year in Virginia, like the one shown here, on a most careful, scientific basis. Thus the right answers are learned. You DO get the right G Hybrids for your conditions.



(Left) Dr. Jim Holbert, in charge of all Funk G breeding. He and his assistants often visit Virginia. They know local requirements and local conditions, and breed certain G Hybrids that do the job needed in your section. Funk G research operations are second to none in the whole Hybrid industry.



Garden at Historic Williamsburg, Va.

WETSEL'S *Dependable* VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Soak the seed twenty-four hours before planting, and sow in spring or fall in very rich soil. Transplant to rows 2 feet apart, with plants about 15 inches apart. One ounce plants 50 feet of row.

Roots are planted 8 inches deep and 18 inches apart, in rows 4 feet apart. Set them in a trench that has been fertilized well, and do not use the sprouts the first year. A dozen roots for each member of the family is a good quantity to plant.

Mary Washington. Rust-resistant. Large straight stalks with firm delicious tips. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

Mary Washington Roots. Set out in February and March, 1 to 3 yrs. old. 35 cts. per doz.; 70 cts. for 25; \$2.40 per 100, not postpaid.

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Black Valentine Stringless. 55 days. Pod 6 inches in length, fairly straight, with round dark green stringless pods.

Bountiful. 51 days. A first-early flat-podded variety which continues to bear over a long season. Light green pods, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, entirely free from strings.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. A very popular variety, especially for canning.

Dixie White. 53 days. Pods 4 inches long, light green, round, straight and stringless when young. Excellent as a dry shell Bean. Wonderful yielder.

Dwarf Horticultural. 54 days. Pods yellowish green, splashed carmine, slightly curved, 5 inches long. Use as a snap or as a green shell Bean.

Full Measure Bush. 52 days. Plants large; heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 inches long, round and straight. Stringless, with yellowish brown seed.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

Landreth's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, fairly straight, round and dark green. Generally regarded as the same Bean as Burpee's Stringless, but this strain is preferred by many commercial canners.

Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, not entirely stringless.

Roger's Stringless Refugee. 68 days. Young pods valuable for canning and baking. Pods medium green, stringless, fleshy, and brittle.

Tendergreen Stringless. 48 days. An excellent early sort for home and market-garden use. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, with many brown seeds which are mottled with light fawn. Plants strong, upright in habit, and yield freely.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.

PRICES OF ALL BEANS

Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. or more, 26 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$22.00, not postpaid

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55, not postpaid

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 59 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight, round, absolutely stringless. Seeds black.

Rustless Golden Wax. 54 days. Disease-resistant. Pods thick, golden yellow, about 5 inches long.

Bush Shell Beans

Used exclusively as Shell Beans

Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30, not postpaid

White Kidney. Kidney-shaped white seed.

Red Kidney. Seeds are brick-red in color.

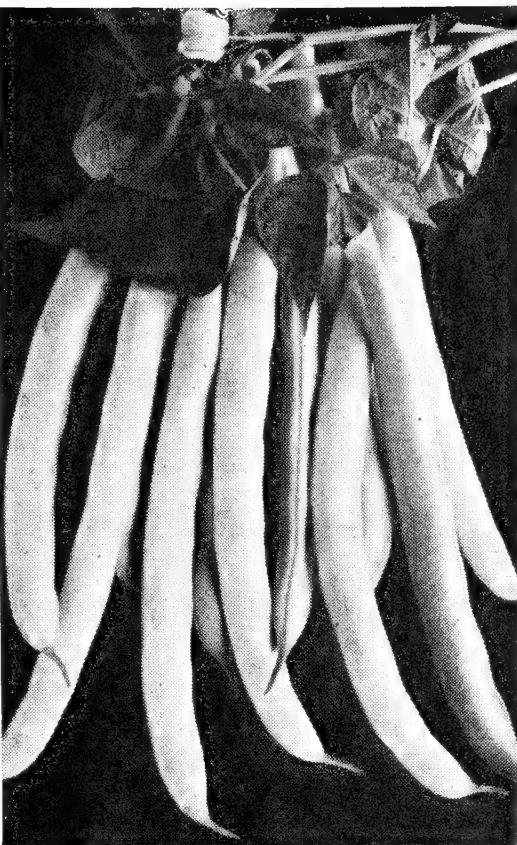
Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. and over at 26 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$23.00, not postpaid

Creaseback, Black. 65 days. Grows 5 feet tall. Pods round, 7 inches long, and stringless. Black seeded.

Creaseback, White. 63 days. Bright green, round pods, about 6 inches long, not stringless.



Beans, Rustless Golden Wax

Creaseback, Striped. 70 days. Medium green, round pods, 6 inches long, not stringless but of good quality.

Golden Cluster Wax. 70 days. A late variety with flat yellow pods about 8 inches long. Seeds white.

Ideal Black Pole. 60 days. Extremely early and prolific. Pods 5 inches long, round, slightly curved, stringless, of excellent quality, borne in clusters of six.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat yellow, stringless pods.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

Lazy Wife. 73 days. A late sort for home gardens. May be used as a snap, a green shell, or a dry shell Bean. Pods flat, about 5 inches long. Dry seed is white.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short, straight, stringless pods. Dried Beans are fine for winter use.

Noxall (Missouri Wonder). 70 days. Long, round, green pods. Good for snap or shell Beans. Gives large crops, and is excellent for planting among corn.

Red Speckled Cut-Short. 74 days. Long, straight, 4-inch pods, thick and crisp when young.

Tennessee Wonder. 71 days. Similar to Kentucky Wonder, but has larger, straight, and smoother pods. More desirable as a shell Bean than as a snap.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.



She isn't worrying about ration points

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about 1½ inches deep, ½ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. or more at 26 cts. per lb., not postpaid

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods 2½ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

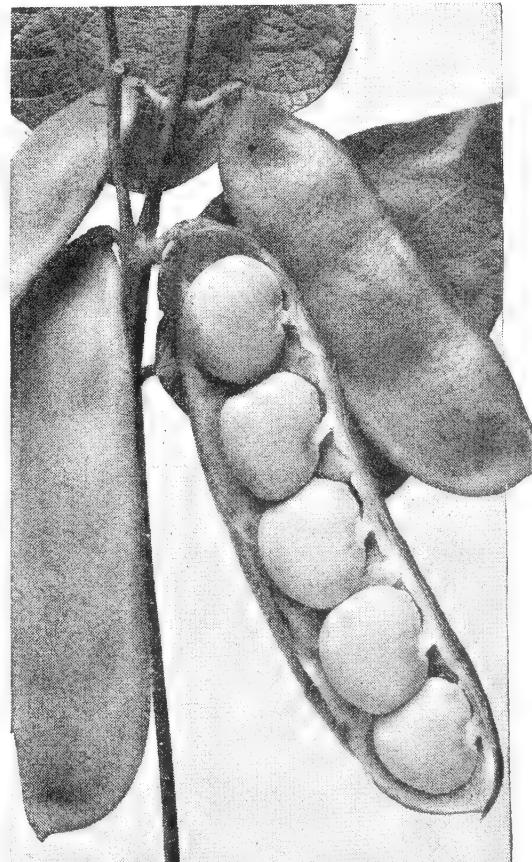
Jackson's Wonder Bush. Medium-sized pods holding 4 or 5 thick Beans of good quality.

Pole Varieties

Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. or more at 26 cts. per lb., not postpaid

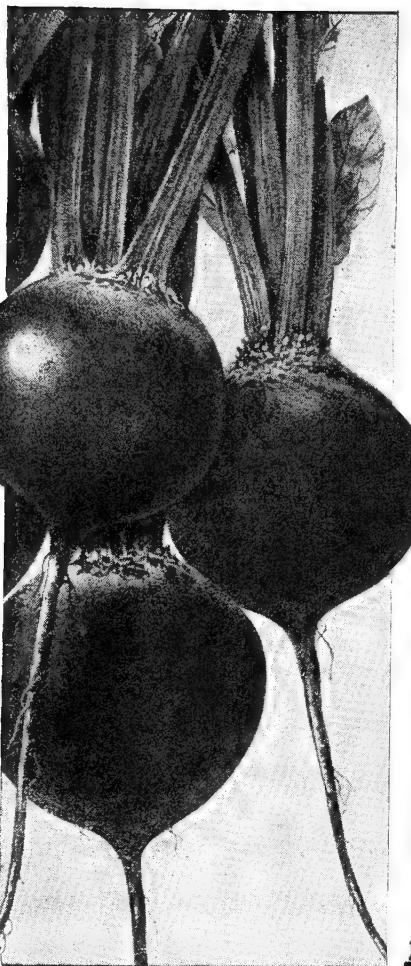
King of the Garden. 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.



Beans, Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

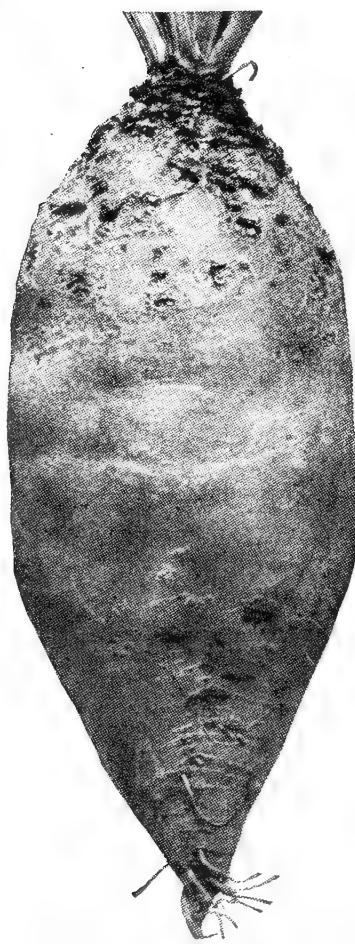
Beans are the most important garden vegetable. They contain both Vitamins A and B₁, are most nutritious and wholesome. Plant plenty of Beans.



Beet, Detroit Dark Red

Vitaminized Gardens

Beets contain Vitamin B₁, health and nutrition necessity. Young Beet tops are superior to spinach and turnips for greens.



Mangel-Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 55 cts.;
lb. \$1.60, postpaid

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yester.



Brussels Sprouts

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.;
lb. \$1.50, postpaid

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crinkled leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.

BROCCOLI

Start early indoors and transplant outdoors when frost is over, 18 to 24 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. A packet of seed is enough for most home gardens; an ounce produces 2500 plants.

Italian Green Sprouting. 75 days. Sprouts about 5 inches long, with a head of green shoots. New heads form in six to eight weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.



Broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.;
lb. \$1.50, postpaid

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus

CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid, and of good size. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75.

Jersey Queen. 64 days. Identical with Jersey Wakefield, except that it is wilt-resistant. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75.

Resistant Detroit. 65 days. Identical with Golden Acre but yellows-resistant. Crop Failure.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.25.

Houser. 105 days. Solid, slightly flattened head. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Large Late Drumhead. 105 days. Very popular. Large, round head, slightly flattened. Excellent keeper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Late Flat Dutch. 110 days. Large, flat head; very solid and keeps well. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75.

Savoy, Drumhead American. 95 days. Satisfactory for home use and market. Heads flattened, globe-shaped, large and firm; short stems. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Surehead. 85 days. Large, solid, thick heads; good shipper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.05; lb. \$3.75.

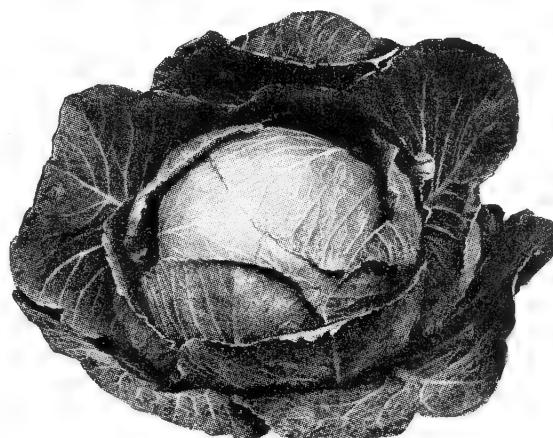
Volga. 89 days. Dependable main-crop variety for market garden and shipping. Plant dwarf, compact, with thick outer leaves; heads globular. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.25.



Cabbage, Resistant, Golden Acre



Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Improved Pekin or Chihli. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

CELERIAC

Sometimes called turnip-rooted celery. Grown for its roots only, which are used to flavor soups and salads. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼lb. \$2.10, postpaid.



Chinese Cabbage, Chihli

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.15, postpaid

Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Early Scarlet Horn. 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top.

Imperator. 76 days. A new variety. Rich orange flesh; root 7 to 8 inches long, smooth, slender, and attractive. Especially fine for bunching.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. Finest Carrot for all purposes. Medium early; bright orange-colored flesh so much preferred. Tender and of delicate flavor.

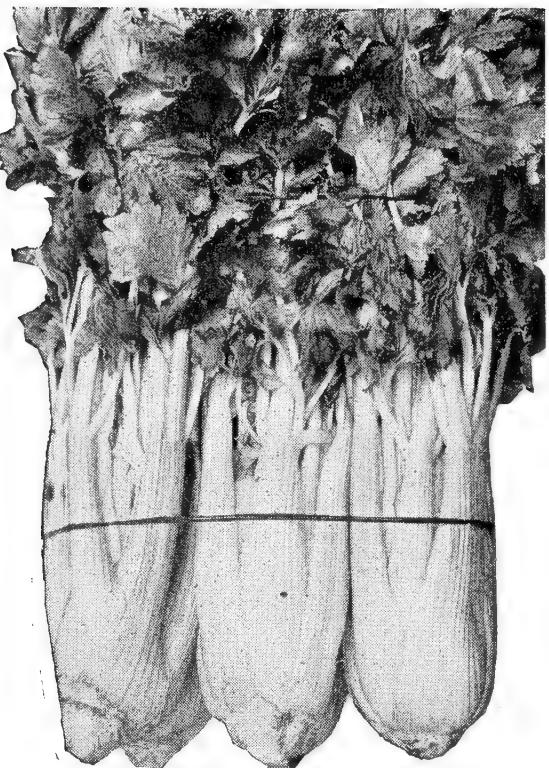


Carrot, Imperator

CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½oz. \$1.00, postpaid.



Celery, Wonderful



Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$2.00;
1 lb. \$7.75**

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

Winter Queen. Cream-white stalks, thick and heavy.

Wonderful (Golden Plume). 110 days. Stalks short but hard, stringless, crisp, very large, golden yellow.

CORN SWEET or SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

When ordering by mail add 11 cts. for first lb.; 1 ct. for each additional lb.

Hybrid Strains

Ioana. 87 days. A new variety developed in Iowa and especially resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms. Popular with canners and market gardeners, and highly recommended. The limited supplies of this table Corn available last summer were eagerly sought. Growers had standing orders from stores for all that could be supplied; numerous persons praised it as the "best Sweet Corn they had ever eaten." Lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.80.

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears 6½ to 7 inches long, bearing slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred, selected strains. Lb. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.80.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels. Lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.30.

Golden Cross Bantam. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam. Lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.80.

Like field Hybrids, Sweet Corn Hybrids continue to grow in popularity and use. With their inbred resistance to disease, drought, and wind, they produce better average yields and thus make the time and labor expended upon the crop more worth while.

Standard Strains

Adams Extra Early. 70 days. Pure white grains on 5-inch ears. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

Black Mexican. 88 days. A superior Corn. The bluish black seed is white when at the eating stage. Lb. 30 cts.

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60.

Golden Bantam. 78 days. Kernels yellow, broad and sweet; ears 6 to 7 inches long. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60.

Golden Evergreen. 85 days. Ears 8 inches long with 12 rows of golden yellow, broad kernels. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60.

Howling Mob. 85 days. An early white variety. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of kernels. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60.

Truckers' Favorite. 85 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 rows of white kernels. Popular in the South for roasting. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

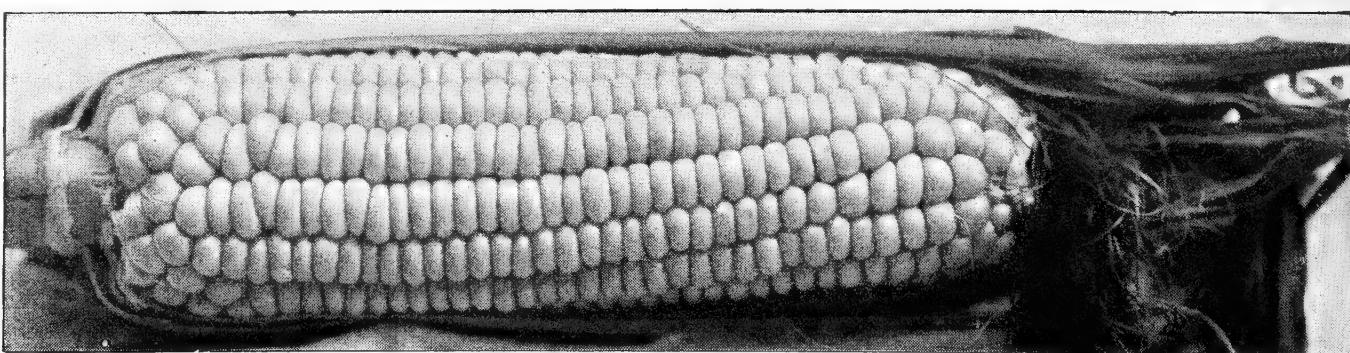
Pop Corn (Seed)

Lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00, not postpaid, except where noted

White Rice. 110 days. Standard early variety. Kernels pointed, of translucent appearance, white when popped.

South American (T.N.T.). Yellow kernels that pop freely. Ears 7 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows.

South American Hybrid. Lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.50.



Sweet Corn, Ioana

COLLARDS

Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.95, postpaid

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square-ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Early Green Cluster. 52 days. Dark green fruits in clusters, adapted for pickling.

Early Short Green (Early Frame). 58 days. Small fruits for pickling.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

National Pickling. 56 days. Fruit straight, with blunt ends, black-spined, deep green. High yielder.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

White Wonder. 58 days. Ivory-white fruits in clusters.

Gherkin. 50 days. Light green, spiny, oval fruits, with small seeds. Makes delicious pickles.

DANDELION

For healthful greens or salad. Sow outdoors; thin to 4 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

DILL

The herb long used to make dill pickles. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to a foot apart each way. The whole plant is generally used in the pickle brine. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.

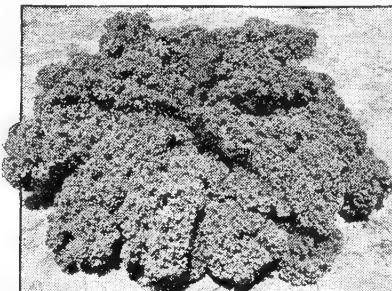
Green Curled. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

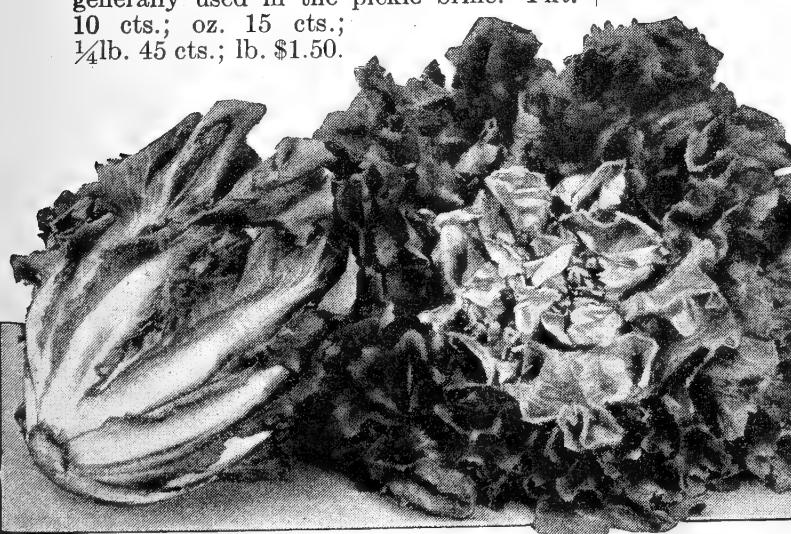
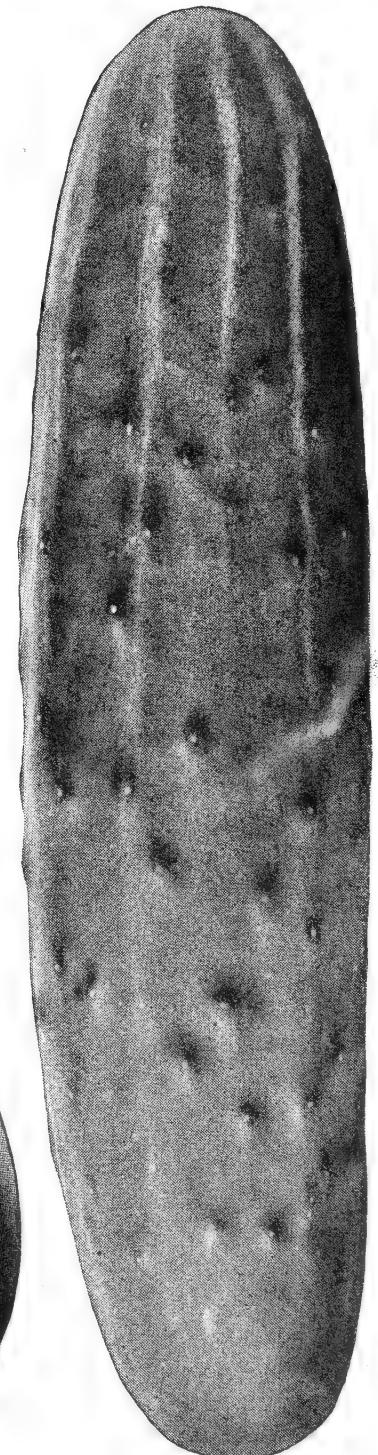
KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

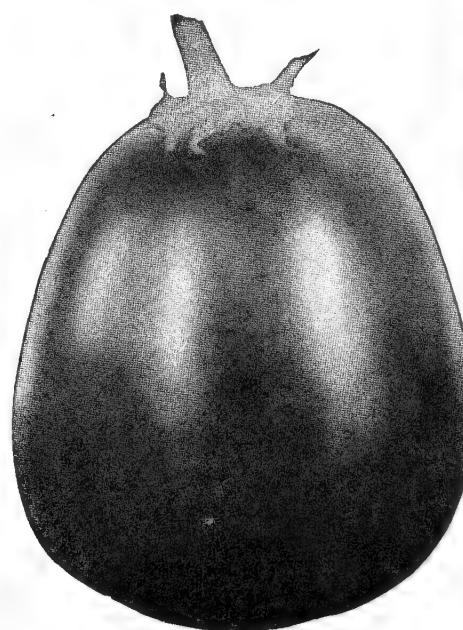
Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Kale, Curled Scotch



Endive, Broad-leaved Batavian

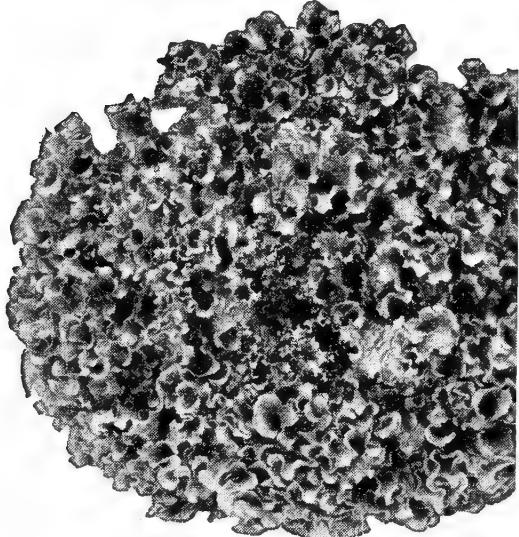


Eggplant, Black Beauty

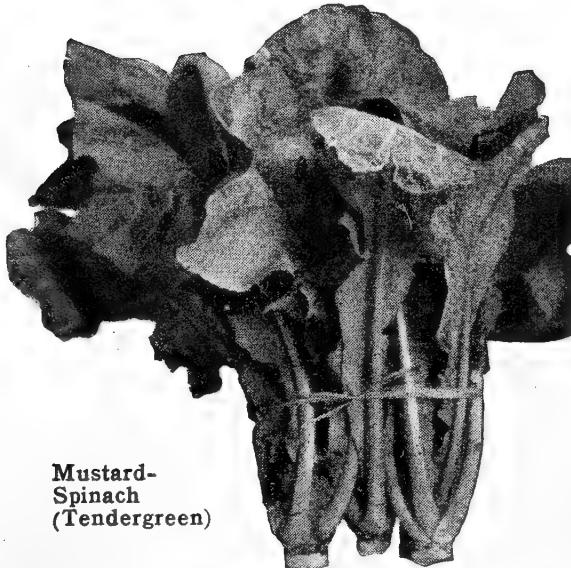
Cucumber, Straight-8



Lettuce, New York No. 12



Lettuce, Grand Rapids



Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen)



Muskmelon, Honey Rock

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid, except as noted

Head Varieties

All-Season. 73 days. Medium-sized, compact heads.

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

California Cream Butter. 75 days. Leaves thick, dark green, spotted with brown; heart golden yellow.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 70 cts.

Denver Market. 78 days. Heads cone-shaped. Leaves light green, crisp, and tender.

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads, light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, and well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones, tinged red, inside ones green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.

Romaine or Cos Lettuce

Hick's Hardy White Winter. Forms a large, upright, loose head. Outer leaves light green; inner ones blanch white if the head is tied. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible. As a rule, the large-fruited varieties are easier to grow than the smaller types.

MUSKMELO

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.90, postpaid

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Extra-Early Knight. 87 days. Skin ribbed and covered with gray netting. Juicy green flesh, thick and sweet.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed-cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Dew. 110 days. Green flesh, with a distinctive sweet flavor. Requires a warm location and a long season.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed-cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Large Hackensack. 88 days. Thick green flesh. Fruit large, round, slightly flattened at the ends.

Milwaukee Market. 87 days. Pink flesh of excellent flavor.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed-cavity.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home-gardens.

White. 40 days. Leaves are used for greens, and seed for flavoring.

Florida Broad-leaved. 40 days. Popular for fine table quality.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 35 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50, postpaid

Bermuda, Yellow. 93 days. Straw-colored skin and pure white flesh.

Bermuda, White. 95 days. White skin and flesh.

Bottle or Jug. 100 days. Bulb long, narrow, light-colored and mild.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

LEEK. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

ONION SETS

Plant in spring, as soon as the ground can be prepared, or in the fall. 1 quart of sets will plant 100 feet of row, 3 to 5 bushels an acre.

We do not prepay postage on Onion Sets

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

	Lb.	4 lbs.	32 lbs.	bus.
Bottle or Jug	\$0 30	\$1 05	\$7 50
Ebenezer	30	1 05	7 50
Red Wethersfield	30	1 05	7 50
Silverskin	30	1 05	8 00
Yellow Globe Danvers	30	1 05	7 50
Potato or Hill set	Market Price		

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. We do not prepay postage on Peas.

Bush Varieties

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height 2 1/2 to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines 1 1/2 feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Roger's Giant-Podded Hamper. 65 days. Large wrinkled Peas in dark, heavy pods 4 1/2 to 5 inches long. Height 22 in.

Wyoming Wonder (Gilbo). 69 days. Wilt-resistant. Pods 5 inches long or more, filled with Peas that are tender and sweet for a week or more after ripening. Height 2 ft.

Pole Varieties

The vines are tall and need support.

Champion of England. 82 days. Long pods containing large, green wrinkled Peas. Height 4 1/2 to 5 ft.

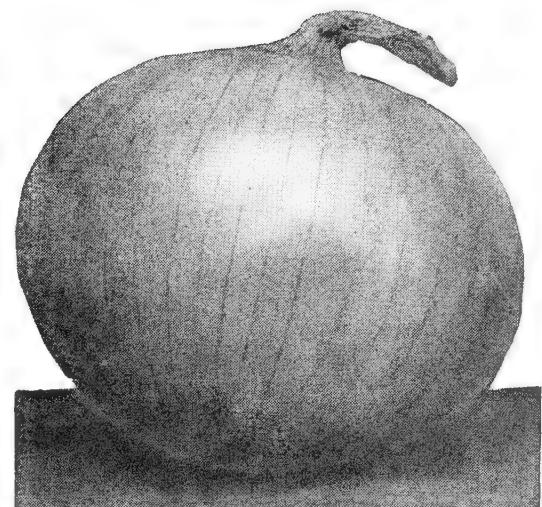
Improved Gradus (Prosperity). 65 days. Strong plants producing pods of 6 to 8 immense wrinkled Peas. Yields a heavy crop if planted in rich soil. Height 3 ft.

Large White Marrowfat. 80 days. Pods about 3 inches long, holding 5 or 6 Peas. The dry seed is creamy white, with a white eye. Height about 4 ft.

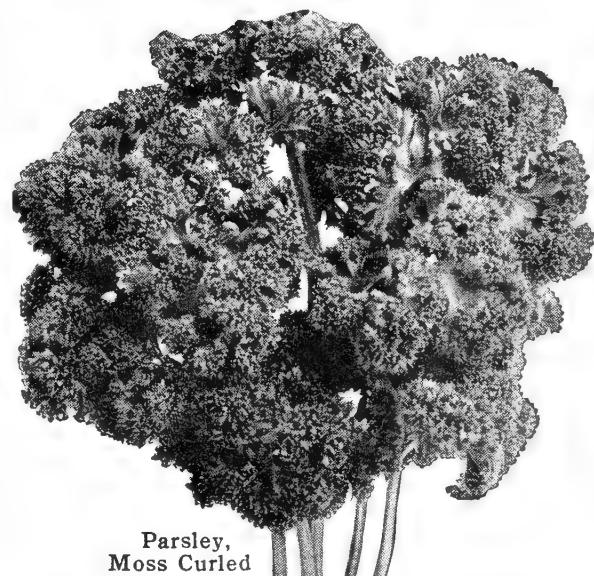
Mammoth White Sugar. 74 days. Grows about 4 1/2 feet. Light green pod, 4 inches long, with large, white, smooth Peas. Wilt-resistant.

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height 3 1/2 to 4 ft.

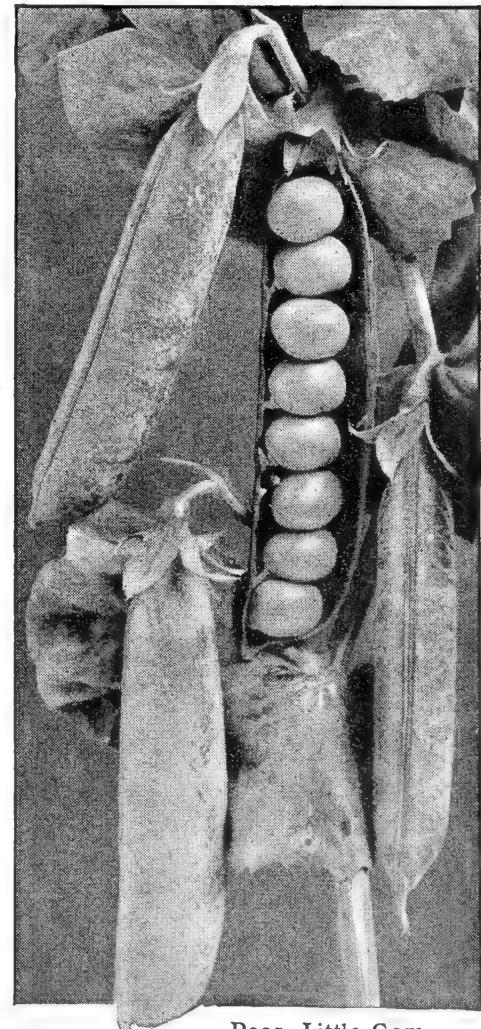
Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.



Onion, Prizetaker



Parsley, Moss Curled



Peas, Little Gem



Pepper, Ruby King

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75. All Pepper seed sent postpaid

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. 120 days. A hot variety. Long, slender, pointed and twisted fruits, changing in color from deep green to bright red.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid

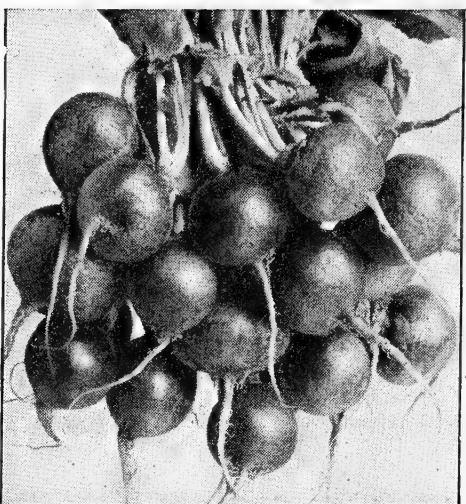
Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Cushaw, White. 112 days. Similar to the preceding but skin pure white. Fruit slightly smaller and with shorter neck.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet, dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.



Radish, Crimson Giant

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Bell-shaped fruit, with white skin striped green, and creamy white flesh.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich, moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 30 cts.; lb. 95 cts., postpaid

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

Crimson Giant. 25 days. Extra-large, globe-shaped Radish 1 to 1½ inches thick, deep crimson outside, with firm white flesh.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Another winter variety. Roots 2 to 3 inches thick, with black skin and pure white flesh.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth pure white skin. Stays tender a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

New Pineapple. Seed, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4lb. 85 cts., postpaid. Roots, 3 for 60 cts.; \$2.25 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

SALSIFY (Oyster-Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days.

Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.25, postpaid.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Giant Nobel Thick-Leaf. 42 days. Heavy yielder of medium green, thick, tender leaves.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid

Cocozelle Bush. 60 days. Deep green fruits marked with yellow and green, often 14 inches long, tender and sweet.

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Fordhook. Delicious fruit 8 to 10 inches long, with creamy white skin. Excellent when small or when fully grown.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Winter Squash

Banana. 110 days. Fruits 2½ feet long and 6 inches across. Shell gray-green; flesh yellow, with small seed-cavity.

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

All Tomato seed sent postpaid

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Break o'Day. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

Brimmer. 90 days. A large-fruited variety for home gardens. Uniform in size, flat, dark pink, coreless and solid. Flavor very mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

French American. 90 days. Our own introduction. Fruits especially fine for slicing. Mild in flavor, without acid, very solid, with few seeds; frequently weighs 2 to 3 pounds each. Pkt. 10 cts.

Greater Baltimore. (Cert. Ind. Strain.) 83 days. Wilt-resistant. A superb second-early and main-crop Tomato. Fruit red. Preferred by canners, because of quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

John Baer. 73 days. Bright red, smooth, even-ripening fruit. Heavy yielder and extra early. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00.

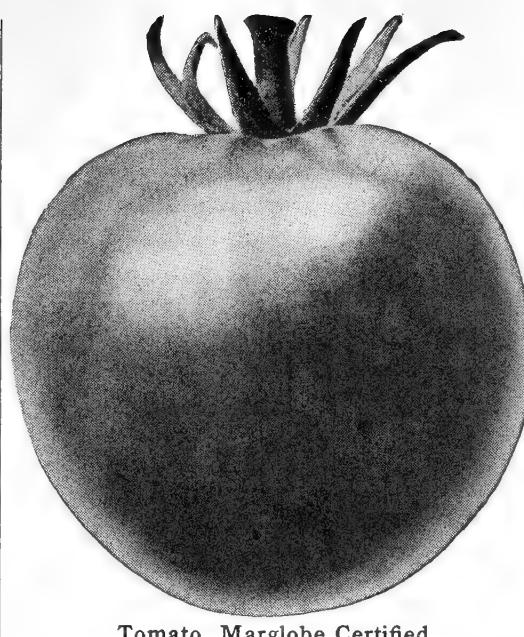
Marglobe Certified. 77 days. A highly recommended variety that bears for a long time. Strong, healthy plants bear beautiful red fruits, meaty and acid-free. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

New Stone. 86 days. Standard main-crop sort. Fruit oval, solid and smooth. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Oxheart. 90 days. Heart-shaped fruit often weighing 3 lbs. Skin pink; flesh firm, sweet and almost seedless. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. 73 days. A recent disease-resistant introduction. Fruit large, smooth, almost round, and carrying the bright scarlet color clear to the stem end. Flesh deep red, with few seeds and no core. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.



Tomato, Marglobe Certified

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00.

Stokesdale. This heavy-producing Stokesdale has proved to be a valuable second-early Tomato for market or for canning. It will mature one week earlier than Marglobe. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in midsummer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts., postpaid

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

Shogoin. 45 days. Largely grown in the South, where the tops are used for greens. Small white roots are also edible.

White Milan. 40 days. Very early. Medium-sized flat roots with smooth skin and white flesh.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.30, postpaid

Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh.

Halbert Honey. 87 days. Skin dark green; flesh bright scarlet. A superb variety.

Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant. 85 days. Oblong, light gray melons with fine green veining. Flesh dark pink, of good quality; seed brownish black.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Jackson. 88 days. Melon of medium size, long, with mottled green skin. Flesh red, sweet and crisp, ripening close to the rind.

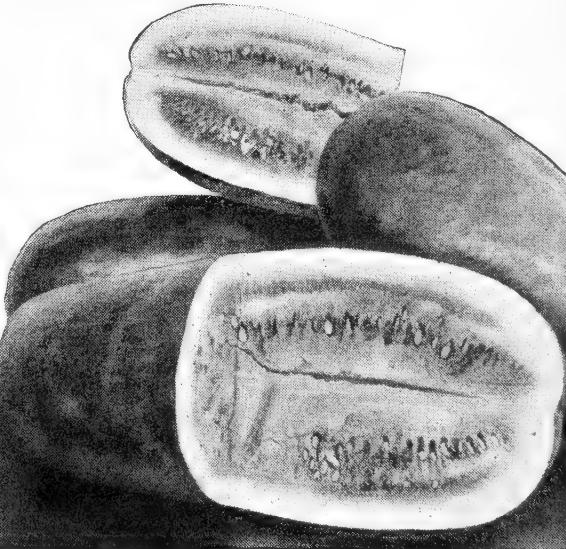
Kleckley Sweet (Monte Cristo). Popular for nearby markets. Fruits medium size, dark green, with thick rind and bright scarlet flesh that is solid, crisp, sugary.

Leesburg Wilt-Resistant. Derived from Kleckley Sweet, but not quite so long, with block ends. Flesh deep rose-pink, sweet and of fine texture.

Stone Mountain. 85 days. One of the most popular melons for general use, broad-oval in shape, with blunt ends. Skin dark green, with light green veining; rind thick. Flesh bright crimson, sweet and crisp.

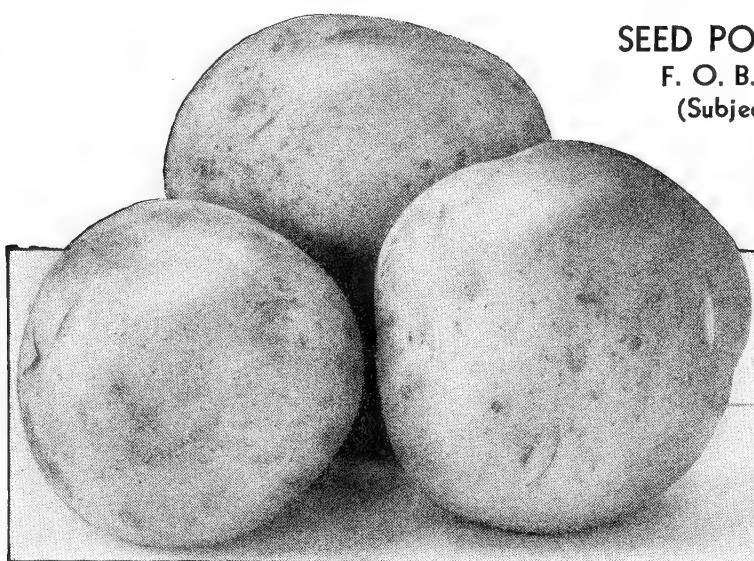
Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.

Tom Watson. 92 days. An improved strain. Melons 1½ to 2 feet long, 10 inches in diameter, with deep red, crisp flesh. Flavor delicious. Average weight 50 pounds. A favorite home-garden sort.



Watermelon, Kleckley Sweet

SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN, CERTIFIED



POTATOES, KATAHDIN

Main-grown seed Potatoes continue to yield larger crops in this section and to give all-round better results than home-grown stock. One of our good customers recently made a typical statement, when he said, "I am sold on Maine-grown stock forever, for where I planted them last year I had a crop. But my home seed planting was a failure."

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes, maturing a week after Irish Cobbler.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

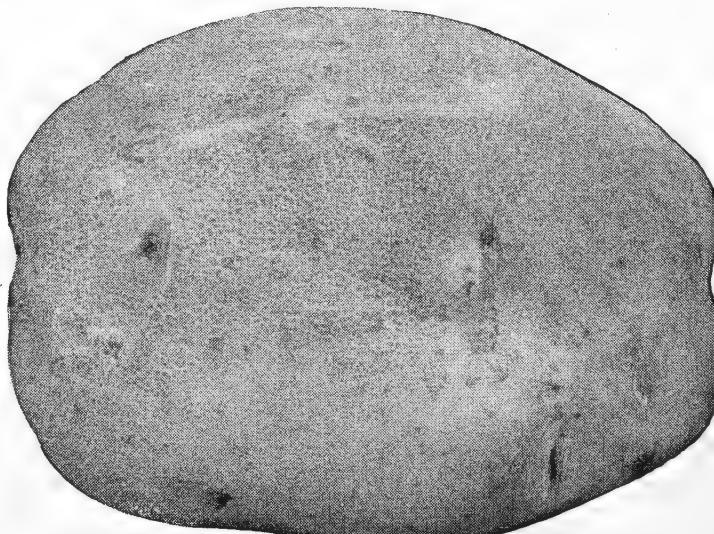
Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. The 1943 demand was at least double that of the previous year.

A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Our stock of Red Bliss is limited to "Select" grade.

Price this variety: Pk. 85 cts.; bus. \$3.25; 99-lb. bag \$5.10.



POTATO, GREEN MOUNTAIN

SEED POTATO PRICES

F. O. B. Harrisonburg
(Subject to change)

Certified

Pk.	\$0 90
Bus.	3 40
Bag (100 lbs.)	5 50
5 bags at	5 40

No. 2 Stock

Pk.	\$0 80
Bus.	3 00
Bag (100 lbs.)	4 50
5 bags at	4 40

FOR APRIL. All Potatoes 10 cts. per bus. and 15 cts. per bag higher



Frost-Proof
Cabbage
Plants

For Shipment in lots of 50 plants
February 15 to April 15

50 Plants .....	.....
100 Plants .....	.....
250 Plants .....	.....
500 Plants .....	.....
1000 Plants .....	.....

Nothing but first-class stock shipped, and at purchaser's risk. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Charleston Wakefield and Copenhagen Market.

Southern-grown frost-proof Cabbage plants are far superior to hotbed or cold-frame plants for early planting, and cost less than one-half as much.

Home-Grown Plants in Season
Cabbage and Tomato. Inquire for prices.

Bermuda Onion Plants



Varieties: Crystal White Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Valencia Riverside Strain, Prizetaker. Famous Brand grown by Dodge Plant Farms.

These hardy plants will save time for you in the garden. Set them out early in the spring, 4 inches apart in rows 1 1/2 feet apart. By ordering early you will be sure to have the plants before warm weather.

Ask for prices on 100 plants, 200 plants, 500 plants, 1000 plants, or by the crate. No order accepted for less than 100.

(Safe delivery of plants by mail not guaranteed.)

Germaco
Hotkaps
New Method of
Plant Protection

WATCH YOUR GARDEN GROW

Protect plants from frost, wind, rain and insects. Mature crops earlier—miniature hothouses. Have the earliest garden this year.

Ppd. Not Ppd.

Roll of 1000 Kaps	\$10 00	\$9 75
Roll of 250 Kaps	3 90	3 70
Roll of 25 Kaps	65	50

OUTSTANDING ANNUAL FLOWERS



Marigold, Yellow Supreme

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting, Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bone-meal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

These strains are successful where other types of Asters fail to bloom.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms in fine mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

LARKSPUR

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type producing long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. All-America Selection, 1942. Fully double flowers of a clear lilac shade on spikes that are ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall; luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. Good for cutting. Plants 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Glow. All-America Selection, 1941. Dwarf double French variety of deep scarlet. Plant grows about 10 inches high, with a spread of 18 inches. Blooms ten weeks from seed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center, making a very deep flower. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy, and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Gem Mixture. Sweet-scented double flowers in light and dark shades. Plants dwarf and compact. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for scrambling over fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall. Many different types have been introduced, of which we offer some good representatives.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free bloomers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Dwarf plant only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose-colored blooms with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

Black Ruby. All-America Selection, 1941. Double flowers 1½ to 2 inches across, of rich velvety deep maroon. They make a fine contrast with lighter varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 10 cts.



Petunia, Martha Washington

GENERAL LIST OF ANNUALS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

African Daisy (Arctotis). Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.

Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap. A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun or half-shade.

A., Blue Perfection. Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.

Alyssum, Sweet. Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.

A., Violet Queen. Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea). Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.

Balsam, Rose-flowered. Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.

Calendula, Orange Shaggy. Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.

C., Double Varieties, Mixed. Shades of yellow and orange.

Calliopsis bicolor. A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.

Candytuft (Iberis). Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.

C., Mixed Varieties. Rose, pink, lilac shades.

Canterbury Bells, Annual. Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.

Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved. A fine strain, spicy fragrant. Mixed colors.

Castor Bean (Ricinus). Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.

Centaurea, Jubilee Gem. Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant fine for edging. Foliage bright green.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia childsi). Glove-shaped heads of flowers on a 2 to 3-foot plant. Mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double varieties, mixed.

Clarkia elegans. Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.

Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen. Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.

Cosmos, Crested. Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double; mixed colors. 2½ ft.

C., Mammoth-flowering. Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.

C., Orange Flare. Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.

Cockscomb (Celosia cristata). Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.

Coleus, Choice Mixed. Showy foliage plant.

Dianthus, Double, Mixed. Chinese Pink. Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.

Dusty Miller (Centaurea). White-foliaged plant for edging.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis). Favorite blue-flowered plant fine for use as a ground-cover.

Four o'Clock (Marvel of Peru). Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.

Gaillardia picta. Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.

Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered. Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.

Gypsophila, London Market Improved. Babys-Breath. Large pure white flowers.

Heliotrope (Cherry Pie). Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.

Lobelia gracilis. Trailing plant with light blue flowers.

Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed. Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.

Poppy, Single, American Legion. Orange-scarlet, on long stems.

Poppy, Double Shirley. Mixed colors. 2½ ft.

Poppy, Single Shirley. Mixed colors; large, silky petals.

Portulaca, Mixed. Sun-plant. Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.

Salpiglossis, Mixed. Painted-tongue. Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.

Salvia, Scarlet. Looks well when planted in front of masses of dark foliage.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia). Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.

Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.

Strawflower. Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.

Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed. Good bedding plant. 1½ ft.



Ageratum



Calendula, Double



Poppy, Single Shirley



Phlox, Mixed

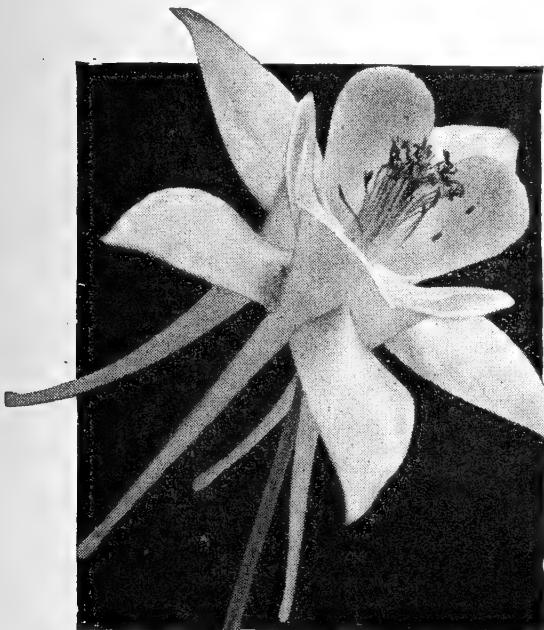
Let the flowers in your garden symbolize our way of life. Keep 'em blooming!

SELECT PERENNIAL FLOWER SEED

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place

and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



Columbine, Rocky Mountain

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and in these busy days their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid. Windflower. Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina. Rock-Cress. White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden.

Armeria formosa. Dense heads of pink bloom. A rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum mawi. Pink flowers and silvery foliage. Border and rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain.

C., Rocky Mountain. Long-spurred flowers of violet-blue and white. 2 ft.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Lady Stratheden. Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Lupines, Mixed. Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mignonette (Reseda). Very fragrant; special mixture.

Pyrethrum. Feverfew. Single and double varieties in mixed colors, in May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

S., Peace. All-America Selection, 1941. Beautiful pure white.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors.

Seeds of Annual Climbers

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed, bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

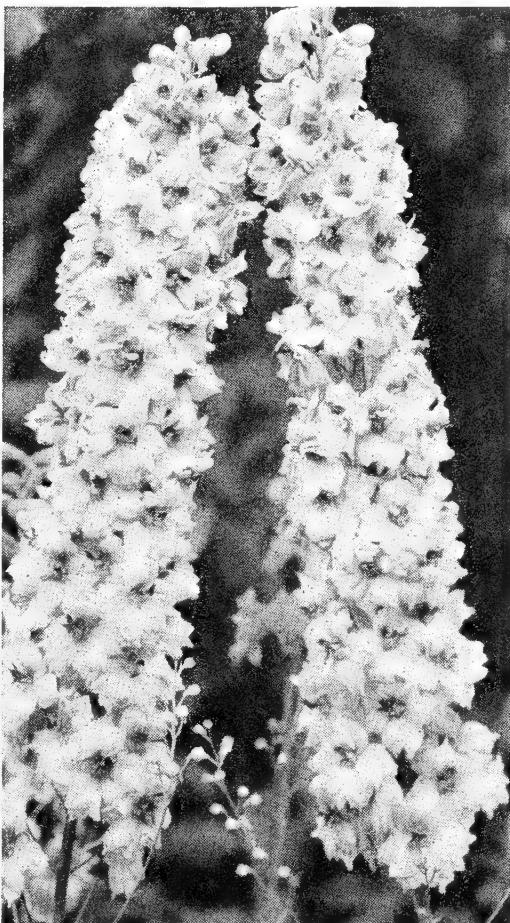
Kudzu Vine. Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.

Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

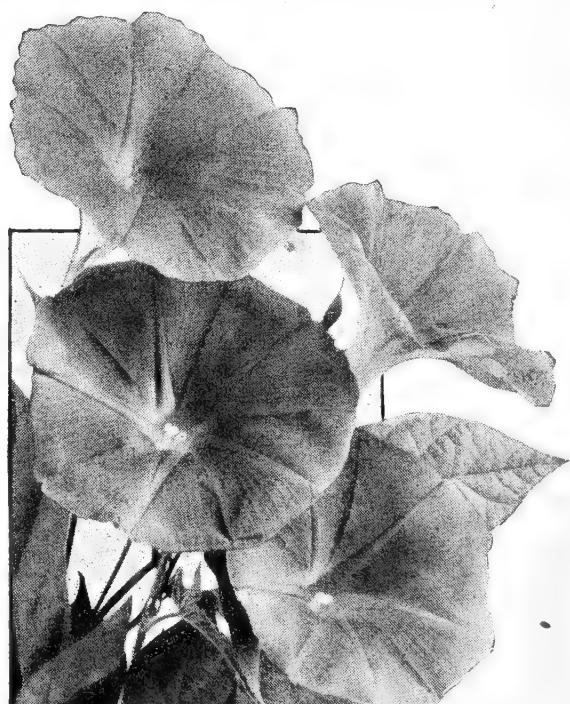
Nigella. Love-in-a-Mist. Double, blue and white blooms; feathery foliage.

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Very fine for edging and rock-gardens.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

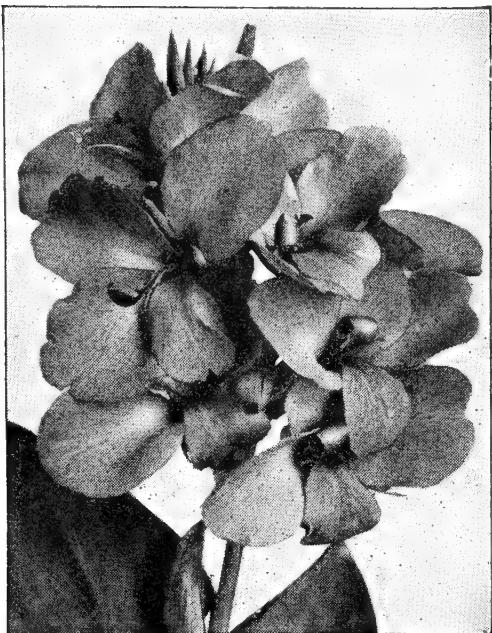
Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.



Morning-Glory, Scarlett O'Hara

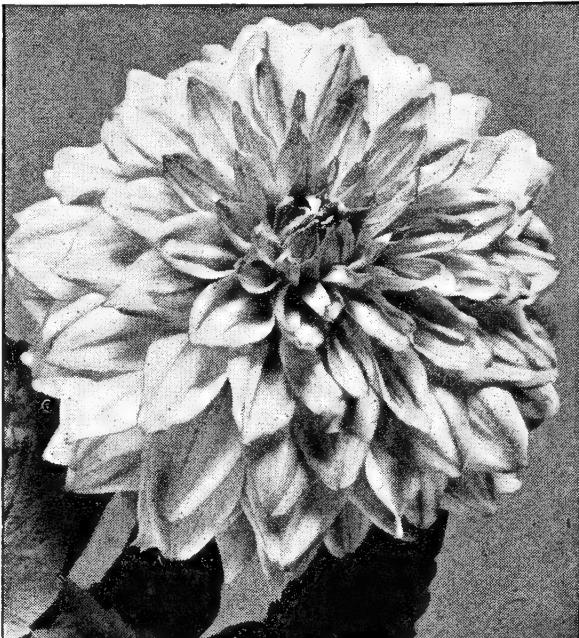
WETSEL'S CHOICE BULBS AND PLANTS



CANNAS

Hungaria. Rich peach-blossom in color. Plants dwarf; green foliage.
King Humbert, Red. Flowers coppery scarlet. Foliage deep bronze.
King Humbert, Yellow. Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.
Richard Wallace. Pure canary-yellow.
The President. Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.

Your choice of these 5 varieties, 20 cts. each; \$1.95 per doz.



DAHLIAS

Avalon. One of the finest of all clear yellow Dahlias. Blossoms 7 to 9 in. across, 4 to 5 in. deep. Strong and vigorous plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

Jersey's Beauty. Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Kentucky. Nice pink blended with yellow and gold. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Marshall's Pink. Perfectly formed bright pink blooms without shading. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Mrs. Warner. One of the most vigorous and profuse bright lilac-rose blossoms. Extra large size and perfect form. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Red Jersey. Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Sagamore Gold. Deep orange color; golden cast. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Sir Lancelot. Garnet-rose shaded with purple making it one of the unusual colors, often compared with those found in Persian rugs. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Thomas A. Edison. Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Watchung Giant. Easy to grow and always admired. Deep amber-yellow flowers attractively suffused with bright cadmium. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

White King. A good white decorative Dahlia of large size on strong stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.



SELECTED GLADIOLUS

First-Size Bulbs

10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Albatross. A fine variety with large, pure white flowers, six to eight open at one time. Good for exhibition.

Apricot Glow. Buff-yellow base, overspread with salmon-pink. Large head and broad rounded petals.

Commander Koehl. Huge spikes of large scarlet-red flowers.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. Deep peach, overlaid red; lip speckled with ruby and white.

Golden Dream. Large golden yellow.

Golden Measure. Tall spikes of large, light yellow flowers.

Minuet. Beautiful clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender.

Paradise. Tall spikes of apricot blooms, with rose lines in throat. Six to eight slightly ruffled flowers open at once.

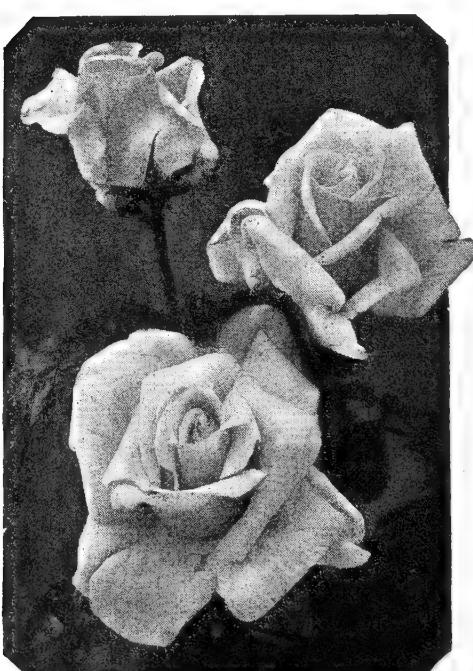
Pelegrina. A most appealing color—deep blue-violet. Large individual florets, produced early. Very attractive.

Picardy. Soft pink, shading to deeper pink on the lower petals. Very long stems. A popular newer sort.

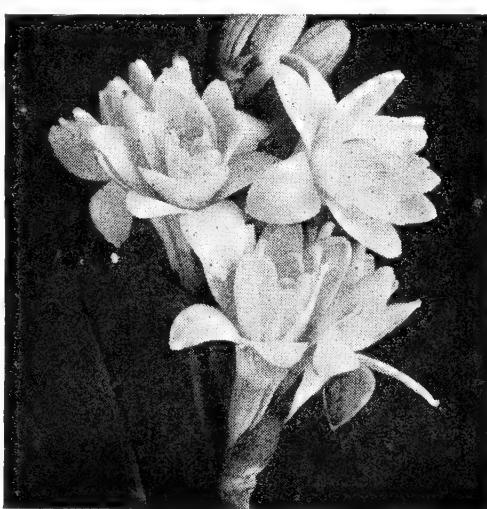
Gladiolus, Wetsel's Dependable Mixture. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.



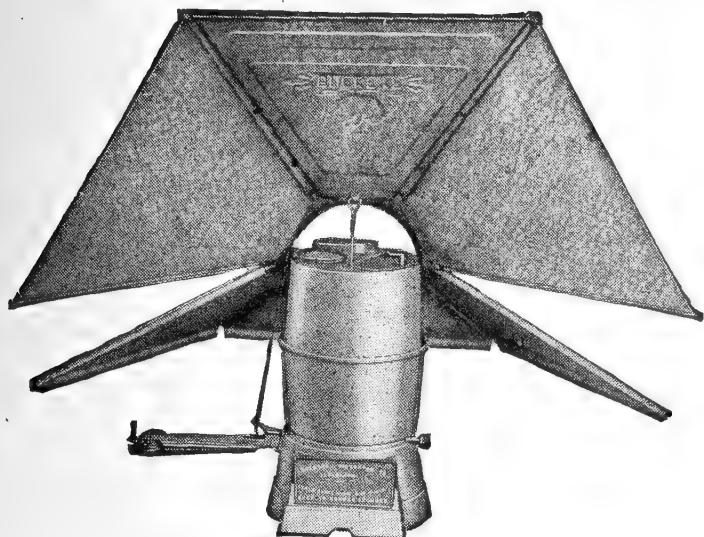
Ask for Prices
 We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges



Tuberose, Double Pearl

WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE
ON BULBS

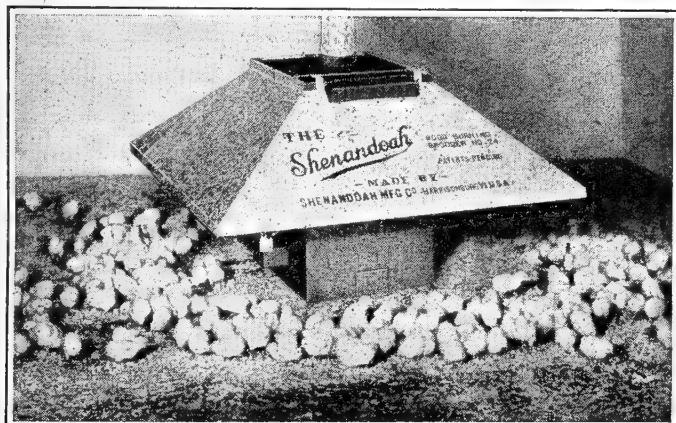
WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

The first coal Brooder to win popular acceptance. Constant improvements make it the best Coal Brooder available today. Has many features not found on other stoves. It is low in price, saves time and work, is easy and economical to use.

No. 119-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700.
Holds 60 lbs. coal. \$20 00
No. 120-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000.
Holds 72 lbs. coal. 22 00



Wood-Burning Brooders

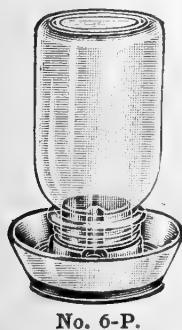
Wood-burning Brooders are reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for.

Cap.
No. 24. Shenandoah B. 500. \$18 00

Showalter Wood Brooder

The Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder enjoys wide popularity over a wide area in Virginia, West Virginia, and several southern states.

It is a round stove, somewhat like an ordinary heater used in the home. If you prefer to use wood for fuel, we think you will like the Showalter Brooder. Capacity under average conditions, 500. Price, uncrated. \$17 50
Price, crated for shipping. 18 25

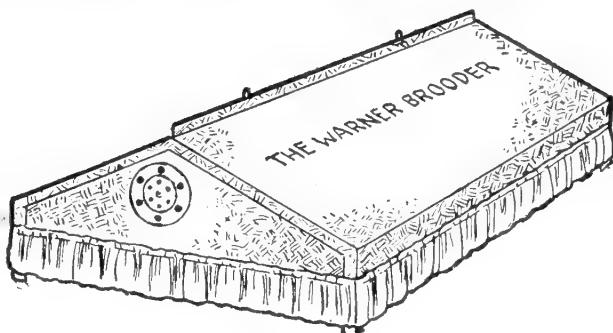


Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

Each Doz.
No. B-17-S: Glass Fountain. \$0 10 \$1 10
No. 6-P. Glass Fountain. 10 1 10

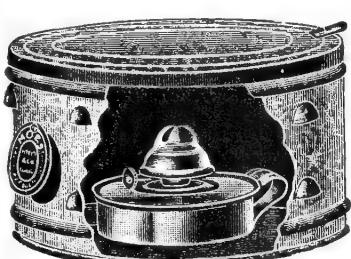
Note—All can be used for buttermilk and medicine.



Warner Electric Brooder

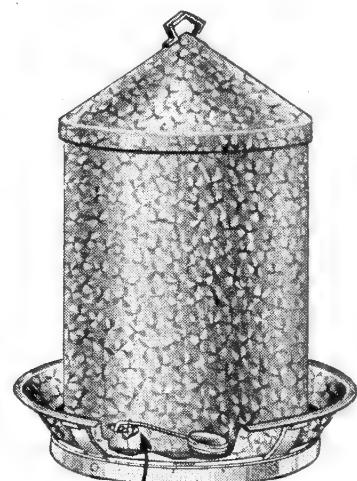
Carefully made, rigid, durable, easily assembled. Properly ventilated. "Floor always dry". Fabric curtain admits air but excludes drafts. Enclosed switch-box avoids fire hazards. Economical operation—as low as 6 cents a day. Allows 7 sq. in. or more for each chick. DeLuxe is made with metal top.

	Cap.	
No. 500-D. DeLuxe Warner	500	\$29 56
No. 350-D. DeLuxe Warner	350	22 96
No. 500-S. Standard Warner	500	22 96
No. VB 40. Chick Saver	200	8 95



No. 81 Heater

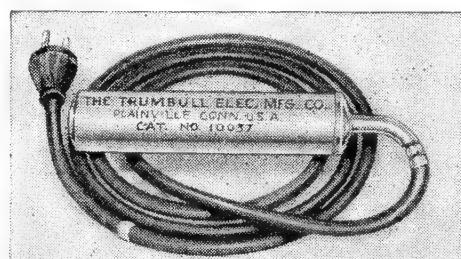
\$1.85



Cyclone Fountains

Double Wall

No. 202. 2-gal. Fountain	....	\$1 05
No. 303. 3-gal. Fountain	....	1 50
No. 305. 5-gal. Fountain	....	2 00



Automatic Electric Warmer

This Electric Water Warmer automatically keeps poultry drinking water at 50 degrees F. in coldest weather.

Low operating cost. \$2 50

Buckeye Fountains

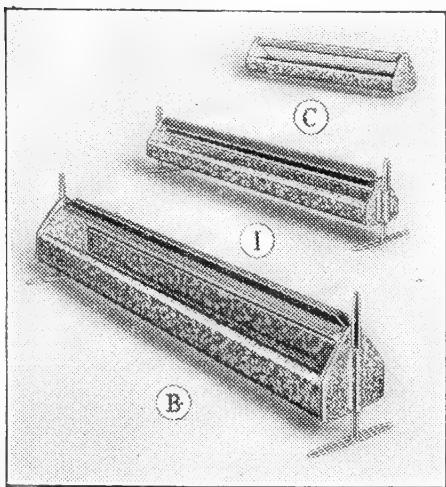
No. 255. 5-gal. (SW Float)	....	\$2 50
No. 269. 10-gal. (SW Float)	....	3 44
No. 456. 5-gal. (Double Wall)	....	2 20

Ren-O-Sal Tablets, product of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, when used in drinking water, prevent Coccidiosis and other common poultry diseases. We strongly advise their use. See page 29.



WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES, continued

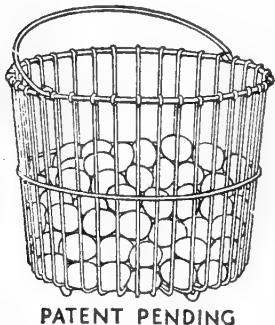
FEEDERS



Shenandoah Equipment

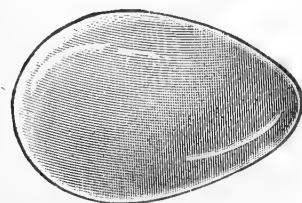
T-484. 48 in. Chick.....	\$0 88
B-487. 48 in. Intermediate.....	1 30
B-607. 60 in. Broiler.....	1 44

Also other makes and sizes,
including Flock Feeders.



Wire Egg Basket

No. 114.....	Each \$0 90
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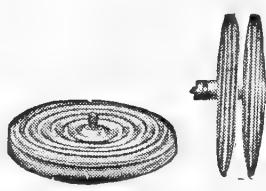
Lime Nest Eggs

Dozen.....	\$0 24
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Complete Line of Poultry Supplies

We carry a complete assortment of poultry equipment and supplies at all times. It is probably the largest and most complete stock in the state, and includes scores of items not listed in this catalogue.

Some of the items not listed here include a full line of Kaseo Feeds Dr. Hess and Clark Poultry Tonics, Disinfectants, and Louse Powder, Sherwin-Williams famous Phen-O-Dip, Merck's Iodine Suspensoid and Apoline; also Cod Liver Oil and other products used by poultry raisers.



Thermostats

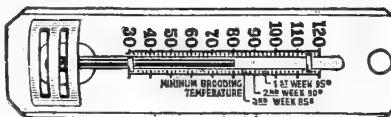
	Each
T-3. 3 in. Stud Brooder Utility.....	\$0 20
T-347. 3 in. Fitall.....	22
T-4. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	20
T-5. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	20
T-6. 3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood.....	22
T-7. 3 in. Several Makes.....	22
T-8. 3 in. Several Makes.....	22
T-40. 4 in. Showalter Wood.....	35
T-44. 4 in. Newton Incubator.....	35
T-46. 4 in. Blue Hen.....	35
T-49. 4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder.....	35
Newtown Wafer & Bar (Complete) ..	1 50



Celluloid Leg Band

No. 9. Leghorn	\$0 35
No. 11. Rocks, Reds	45
No. 12. Asiatic	55

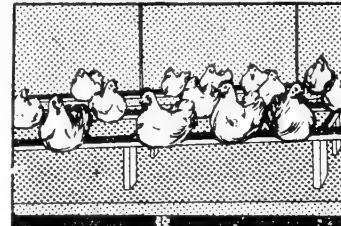
We **B-K**
Sell **Bacilli-K**



Thermometers

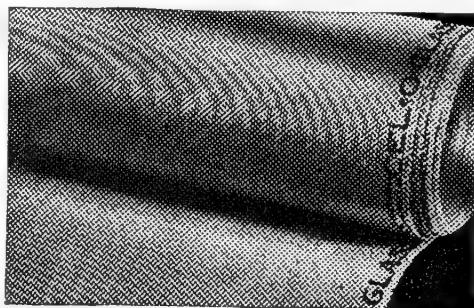
	Each
No. 81. Cyclone Brooder.....	\$0 35
No. 200. Ideal Brooder	25
No. 400. Electric Brooder.....	50

BLACK LEAF 40



WORKS WHILE THEY ROOST

Oz.....	Each \$0 35
5 ozs.....	1 05
Lb.....	2 45
2 lbs.....	3 60
5 lbs.....	6 70
10 lbs.....	11 65



Vio Ray Cloth

50-yd. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd..	\$0 30
50-yd. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd..	25

(Fabric)

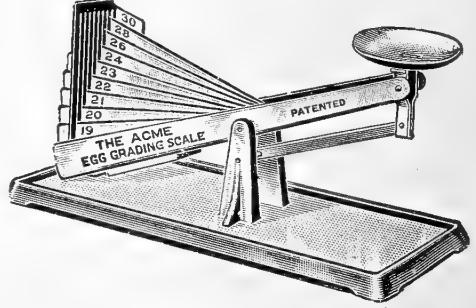
10-oz. bottle.....\$0 50

Qt. bottle.....90

Gallon bottle.....2 00

Powder, small.....75

Powder, large.....1 50



Egg Scales

Premier.....	\$1 35
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Withstands sun, wind, rain, snow. No glass cutting, no putty, just cut to size with shears and nail down with wood strips. May be purchased in any desired lengths. 50-ft. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd. \$0 45



We carry a complete line of Dr. Salsbury's medicine and biologics. This is now the leading line of poultry remedies.

POULTRY and STOCK MEDICATION, ETC.

PTZ Products

PHENOTHIAZINE PTZ PELLETS

Adult	
13.5 Gram.	\$0 4 1/2
Lamb	
8 Gram.	04
Forceps	50

PTZ POWDER

4-oz. pkg.	\$0 40
Lb. pkg.	1 15
5-lb. pkg.	5 00
10-lb. pkg.	9 50
25-lb. pkg.	21 60
50-lb. pkg.	40 25
150-lb. pkg.	120 75

PTZ DRENCH

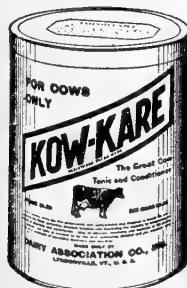
Pt.	\$1 50
Qt.	2 90
1/2gal.	5 40
2-oz. syringe.	1 15

WALKO TABLETS

For the Drinking Water.

For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks or Geese. Also for Older Fowls

Be sure the tablets are thoroughly dissolved. Do not mix with food. Always dissolve in pure water and use only in clean vessels. 3 sizes—50 cts., \$1.00, and \$2.50.

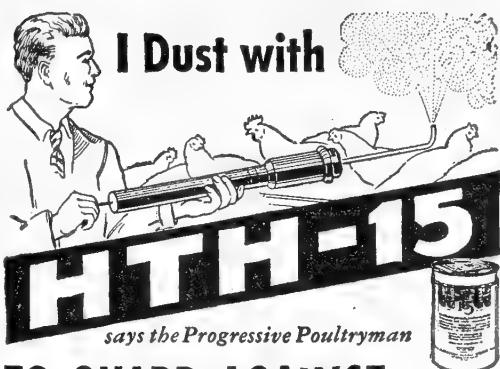


KOW-KARE

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls. 2 sizes, 65 cts. and \$1.25.

BAG BALM

60 cts.



TO GUARD AGAINST COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS

"I fight colds and respiratory diseases by dusting with HTH-15. A dry, white powder, containing just the right balance of chlorine, HTH-15 is easy to use. I just dust over the birds on roost with an inexpensive dust-gun—and get all benefits of the chlorine inhalant treatment without disadvantages of moisture."

A little HTH-15 in drinking water helps prevent spread of disease. Disinfect poultry-houses and equipment by spraying regularly with HTH-15 solution. Economical—no waste—effective. Write for literature. Extensively used for dairy farm sanitation in the dairy, on the animals, and in the barns. Lb. can 50 cts., postpaid 60 cts.; 3-lb. can \$1.00, postpaid \$1.12.

CYANOGENS CALCIUM CYANIDE

All soil unless treated, is infested with numerous species of soil insects, such as wireworms, millipedes, symphilids, sow bugs, slugs, grubs of imported beetles and nematodes. Fumigate the soil with CYANOGENS to kill these pests.



CYANOGENS A-DUST (General Purpose)

1-lb. can	\$0 75
5-lb. can	3 00
25-lb. can	10 00

CYANOGENS G-FUMIGANT (For inclosed space fumigation)

5-lb. can	\$3 00
25-lb. can	10 00



CYANOGENS ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can 30 cts.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories Products

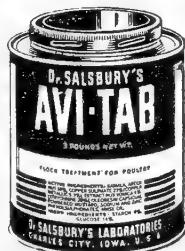
A "SPECIFIC" FOR EVERY POULTRY DISEASE



Rota-Caps are used the country over as an individual chicken wormer. This is the only product containing Rotamine, the drug discovery which removes large round worms and in addition intestinal Capillaria worms. Many treatments do not remove both species. Price, (adult) 50 for 75 cts.; 100 for \$1.35; 200 for \$2.50; 500, \$5.00.

Use Avi-Tab in your mash feed. It is an effective appetizer, which many birds need. Try a ten-day treatment with Salsbury's Avi-Tab; watch the birds respond. (One quarter pound to 100 lbs. Mash.) Price, 1/4lb. 65 cts.; 1/2lb.

\$1.20; lb. \$2.25; 3 lbs. \$6.00. Larger lots at lower rate.



Disinfect Laying Houses often. Germs may lurk in clean-looking houses. For cleaning and disinfecting poultry houses, Salsbury's Par-O-San is dependable and pleasant. Use according to simple directions; it won't harm birds or equipment. Price 1/2pt. 60 cts.; qt. \$2.00; gal. \$6.50.



Can-Pho-Sal is a Spray or Inhalant for poultry. Non-inflammable, when used with water. Is designed for colds and other mouth, nostril and eye irritation or congestion. Is very effective when used in hot, moist mash. Price, 2 ozs. 50 cts.; 1/4pt. 85 cts.; 1/2pt. \$1.25; pt. \$2.10; qt. \$4.00; 1/2gal. \$7.50.

REN-O-SAL (Tablets)

A new Salsbury product that is taking the whole country by storm. It is a drinking water medicine for chickens and turkeys for use as Tonic or Alterative. When used as a preventive, coccidiosis rarely develops. In most instances, it will cure this deadly disease. Easy to use; just dissolve in water. Results have been sensational. Price, 25 tablets 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00; 250, \$2.00; 500, \$3.45; 1000 for \$6.25.

Other Salsbury products include Vaccines for Poultry and Cattle, Hog Worm Oil, Nic-Sal, for Lice, Stop-Pick, Louse Powder, and Rat Death.

INSECTICIDES—FUNGICIDES—WEED KILLERS

Safest Rat Killer Known



and quick too. No fuss, no muss, no advance preparations. Made with Red Squill. Kills only rats and mice. Full 6-oz. pkg. **SAF-KIL 59¢**
READY-MIXED RAT BAIT

They Drink "ZIP"



"ZIP"

Rat and Mouse Exterminator

"ZIP" is a liquid poison to attract rodents. easy to use; no other bait required. "Zip" cannot be carried into feeds or other products by rats and mice. It has a pleasing smell and taste; they like it and drink it. 6-oz. bottle 50 cts.; qt. bottle \$2.00.



GO-WEST INSECT BAIT

Kills CUTWORMS, SNAILS, SLUGS, GRASSHOPPERS, EARWIGS, CRICKETS, many WEEVILS and other destructive pests. A true bait—not a dust or spray. Made from ripe sweet apples, it lures insects to their death. Costs little. Easy to apply. Just scatter around threatened plants. Offers excellent protection to vegetable gardens, flowers, shrubs, etc. Try GO-WEST.

Price, 60 cts.

Kryocide REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. NATURAL CRYOLITE

Vegetable gardeners will appreciate the new Kryocide (natural Cyrolite) and Kryocide D-50 (ready-mixed dust with sulphur). Finely micronized for thorough application.

KRYOCIDE (Straight) is the unmixed, finely pulverized NATURAL CRYOLITE to be used in a water spray, in mixed dust, or as bait in vegetable gardens and on certain shrubs. Highly effective in controlling many chewing insects. Easy to apply. Safe. Proved by years of use by big commercial growers. 35 cts.

KRYOCIDE D-50 (with sulphur) is Kryocide in ready-mixed dust to be used directly on plants, as both insecticide and fungicide. Its base is NATURAL CRYOLITE, the insecticide recommended by authorities and widely used to control chewing insects. Ready and easy to apply in vegetable gardens. Packed in 1-lb. cans, 50 cts. Also 3-lb. bags, 85 cts.

KRYOCIDE C (COPPERUS) is Kryocide ready mixed for use as either a spray or a dust. 3-lb. can 90 cts.

ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER

This amazing liquid chemical kills the plant and seeds of Crab Grass without permanent injury to lawn grasses. Checks reinfestation. Non-injurious to soil. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats 2000 sq. ft. ZOTOX also kills dandelion, plantain, chickweed, spurge and other lawn weeds. Full directions on bottle. Prices: 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lb. \$4.50.

Ask for free literature.

AMMATE WEED KILLER

SPRAY—ONCE KILL POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—duPont Ammate kills *permanently*. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive, residue on sprayed soilage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.80.



FUME-OGEN

Animal Repellent

FUME-OGEN is the new scientific achievement of the Ogen Laboratories and Experimental Gardens. It is one of those rare products that every home and garden lover will be glad to learn about.

The effectiveness of FUME-OGEN as a pest repellent has been proved over a period of years through rigid tests and experiments in the home, in the garden, and in the greenhouse. 8-oz. shaker canister. \$0.50



Corn Ear Worm Drops



search and testing, OGEN'S CORN EAR WORM DROPS is now offered as a control for this destructive insect.

2-oz. bottle with applicator. \$0.35

During the past few years the corn ear worm has been an important pest of sweet corn in practically all parts of the country. The moth of the worm lays eggs on the fresh silk of the ears of corn. After hatching, the young worms pass down through the silk to develop and cause injury to the corn by feeding upon the developing kernels. Control has been difficult. However, after several years of diligent re-

TRI-OKEN SPRAY

Insect Spray
and Fungicide

TRI-OKEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend TRI-OKEN: Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.



"E" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	\$0.90
"A" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	1.50
"B" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	4.00
"C" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	6.00
"D" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	20.00

TRI-OKEN DUST

General Purpose Three-Way
Insecticide-Fungicide Dust

Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. TRI-OKEN DUST was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. TRI-OKEN DUST contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not burn foliage, are incorporated to control chewing insects.



1-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust	\$0.65
5-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust	3.00

MEXOGEN

Kills and Repels Mexican
Bean Beetles

MEXOGEN is a highly concentrated contact spray and repellent, scientifically prepared to destroy and repel this destructive enemy of the truck gardener, which is spreading so rapidly throughout the country. MEXOGEN destroys the larvae and eggs, as well as the adult beetle, and is an efficient repellent.

1/2 pt.	\$0.75
Qt.	2.00
Gal.	6.00

KILLOGEN

Concentrated Insect Spray

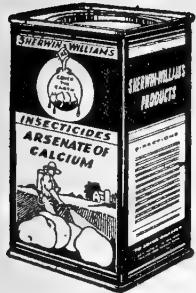
A fine garden insecticide containing ROTENONE, for use on both vegetable and flowering plants. It will work wonders in the protection of plants against many insects, and it is pleasant to use.



KILLOGEN is highly concentrated, stands a high rate of dilution, and is easily mixed with water. Will not harm the most delicate of foliage. It is an equally effective spray for garden, greenhouses, window boxes, and house-plants.

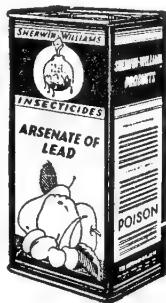
1-oz. bottle	\$0.35	Pt.	\$2.60
4-oz. bottle	1.00	Qt.	4.50

WETSEL'S SPRAY MATERIALS



Arsenate of Calcium. Use as a dust or spray to control chewing insects on potatoes and vegetables. Recommended to orchardists for late spraying where apples are not washed. Lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 35 cts.; case lots, 32 cts. per lb.

Arsenate of Lead. (Sherwin-Williams.) The standard insecticide for controlling chewing insects on shrubs, vegetables, flowers, fruit, shade trees. Leaves a heavy, evenly distributed deposit, giving effective control of chewing insects. Lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. 40 cts.; case lots, 13 cts. per lb.

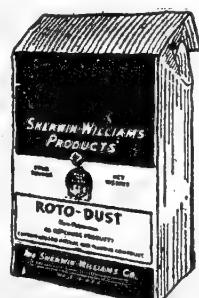


Arsenate of Magnesium. The recommended control for bean beetle. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.



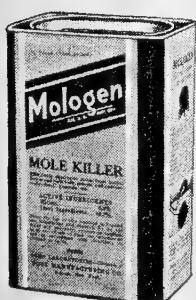
Basi-Cop. (Sherwin-Williams.) Can be used wherever Bluestone is used. 99 per cent pure and contains 52 per cent metallic copper. The powder form is twice as strong as Bluestone and is especially recommended for blight on potatoes and cucumbers. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 50 lbs., 18 cts. per lb.

Roto-Dust. (Sherwin-Williams.) Roto-Dust will kill most common insects, yet it is harmless to human beings and animals. A double-acting, non-poisonous insecticide that acts as a contact and stomach poison. The best Mexican bean beetle dust yet introduced. Lb. bag 22 cts.; lb. can (Sifter Top) 27 cts.; 6 lbs. 85 cts.; 25-lb. bag \$2.95.



MOLOGEN

Gets Rid of Moles
the Easy Way



MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use MOLOGEN, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one teaspoonful in the hole. The moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.

1/2 lb.	\$0.50
1 1/2 lbs.	1.25

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 60 cts.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.15.

Black-Leaf "40." A concentrated nicotine solution for aphid, thrip and red spider. Oz. 35 cts.; 5 ozs. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.45; 2 lbs. \$3.60; 5 lbs. \$6.70; 10 lbs. \$11.65; 50 lbs., ask for price.



Scram Dog Repellent. New type dog repellent in powder form. Used as spray or dust around lawns, shrubs or buildings. Leaves an odor scarcely noticeable to humans but not to dogs. 8-oz. can 50 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seed, loss, and labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter.

1/2 pt. (1-bus. size)	\$0.30
1 pt. (2-bus. size)	50
1 qt. (4-bus. size)	75



Sulphur, Mulsoid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 6 lbs. 50 cts.; case, 8 cts. per lb.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 8 cts.; 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 25 lbs., 6 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Paradichlorobenzene (Peach Borer Gas). For peach-tree borers. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs., 15 cts. per lb.; 200-lb. drum, 14 cts. per lb.

Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

Peach Dust. Controls chewing insects and used as a dust. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.



Pestroy. An effective Sherwin-Williams combination spray consisting of Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. Recommended for control of fungous diseases and chewing insects. 1/2 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. Lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$4.00.

Basi-Cop Dust No. 3. 4 lbs. 45 cts.

Kolotex. Natural color Massey formula dusting sulphur. Contains 10 per cent arsenate of lead. Fine for dusting roses and other flowers. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.50.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid lime and sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 25 cts.; 12 1/2 lbs. \$1.15; 200 lbs., 8 1/2 cts. per lb.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 15 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.

Naga. For controlling grub worm, etc., on lawns and golf courses. Use 1 lb. to 200 square feet. Lb. 25 cts.; 100 lbs. \$13.00.



Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Sunoco Spray Oil. For control of scale and insects on trees, shrubs, and coniferous evergreens. Pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; 1/2 gal. 50 cts.; gal. 85 cts.; 5 gals., 75 cts. per gal.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2-lb. pkg. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

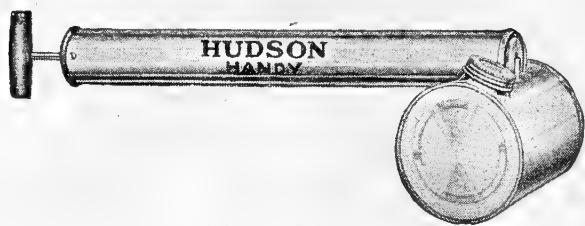
Potato Blight and Bug Killer. Sherwin-Williams Potato Spray is efficient and economical. Use it for control of potato blight, Colorado potato beetles, Mexican bean beetles, and other chewing insects as well as fungous diseases. Combination of arsenate of calcium and Bordeaux mixture; will keep plants healthy and vigorous. Lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs. 43 cts.; 6 lbs. 85 cts.; 48 lbs. \$6.00.



BLUE DRAGON

A rotenone dust superior, which is highly effective in controlling most insect pests. Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 20 cts.; 4 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.75.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS



Hand Sprayers

No. 431. Comet. Qt. Tin.....	\$ 0 65
No. 432. Mercury. Qt. Tin.....	80
No. 435. Cardinal. 3 qts. Galv.....	1 30
No. 437. Capital. 3 qts. Tin.....	2 60
No. 440. Handy. Qt. Tin.....	35
No. 452. Misty. Qt. Tin.....	45
No. 303ND. Fog. Pt. Tin.....	35

Tin Cans

Food is canned more quickly and easily in tin cans. No uncertainty, no broken cans. Can be used over again.

	Doz.	100
No. 2 Cans (Tops included)	\$0 40	\$2 90
No. 2½ Cans (Tops included)	48	3 30
No. 3 Cans (Tops included)	55	3 90
No. 2 Tops (Extra).....	10	75
No. 2½ Tops (Extra).....	11	90
No. 3 Tops (Extra).....	12	95

F.O.B. Harrisonburg

Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food PLUS stimulating Vitamin B in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from Victory Vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50 postpaid.

Dusters

Smith Dustmaster, 1 qt. glass.....\$1 25

INDEX

ORDER SHEET

WETSEL SEED COMPANY, Inc.

HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Name _____ Date _____ 194

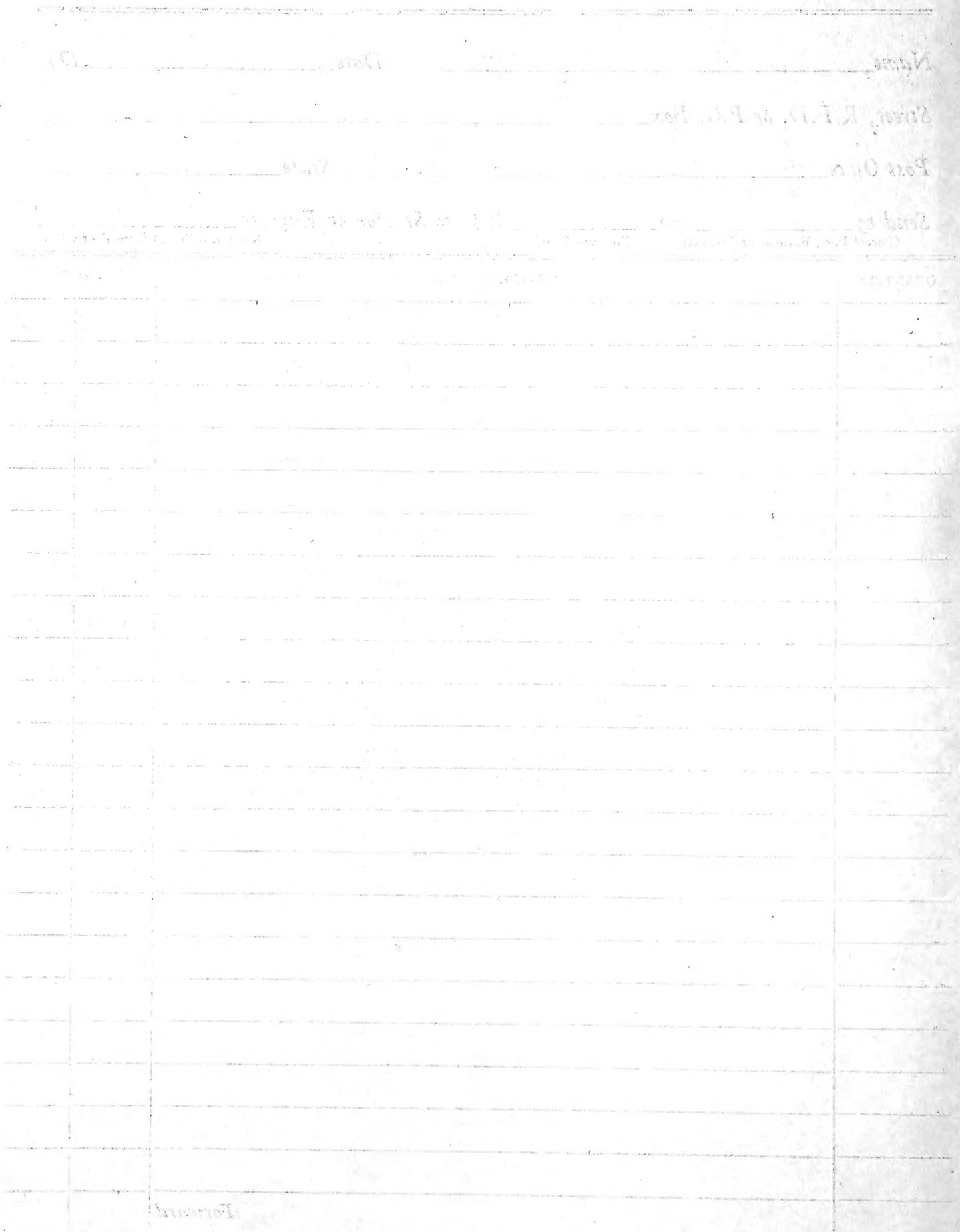
Street, R.F.D. or P.O. Box _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Send by _____ on _____ 194 to Station or Express _____
(Parcel Post, Express or Freight) (Shipping Date) (Only if different from Post Office)

также письмо

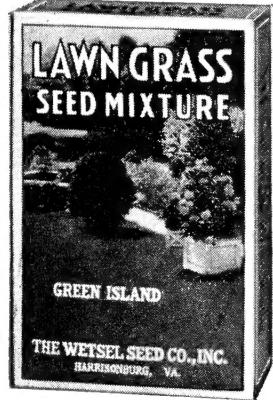
УЧАСТВОВАТЬ В ПЕРВЫХ АССАДИЧИХ - МИССИОНСКИХ





WETSEL'S Famous LAWN GRASSES

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



Green Island

There is no one variety of grass suitable for making a lawn. Best results are obtained by combining several different kinds, so that if growing conditions are not ideal for one, there will be another variety that will thrive in its place. From our long experience in testing different varieties and combinations of grass seeds, we have made up this Green Island mixture, containing the finest grasses for Virginia growing conditions. Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.10; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Lawn grass may be sown either in March or April, or in September or October. One pound of seed will plant 300 to 400 square feet. Dig the ground to a depth of 6 inches, making it fine and smooth. Work fertilizer (Vigoro is recommended) into the soil at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 square feet, and rake it until smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other; cover it lightly and roll the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut the grass when it is 2 inches high, and continue to mow it regularly. Water it generously twice a week if possible, but never merely *sprinkle* it with the hose, for this practice brings the grass roots to the surface of the ground where they are easily burned out by the hot summer sun. Remove all weeds if they appear and sow more grass seed in their place. For lasting results give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring.

If ordering grass seed by mail, add 10 cents for the first pound and 1 cent extra for each additional pound.

Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our special mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer and water more frequently. Lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$6.20; 25 lbs. \$15.00.

Wetzel's Park Lawn Grass

A popular low-priced mixture especially recommended for late sowing, as it contains a mother crop which will help it through the summer. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Basis of most lawn grass. 21-lb. seed. Lb. 34 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Chewing's Fescue

Dark green leaves; forms dense turf. Permanent in most places and good in shade. Purity 85 per cent. Lb. 90 cts.

White Dutch Clover

For Lawns and Pastures

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. Lb. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.40.

GARDEN and LAWN FERTILIZERS

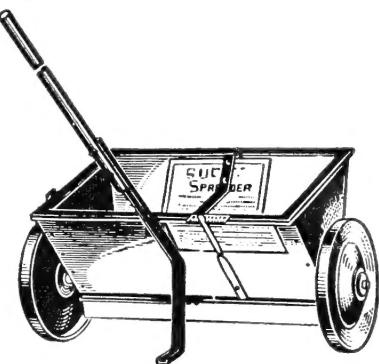
Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Lb. 4 cts.; 25 lbs. and over, 3½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bags \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

Cow Manure (Pulverized). A natural fertilizer dehydrated to kill all weed seeds. Especially good for perennials and roses. 100 lbs. \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Ask for prices.

PlanTabbs. Concentrated fertilizer in tablet form suitable for potted plants. 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; large-size box \$1.00.

Sheep Manure. One of the most widely used and safest animal manures in the growing of flowers and vegetables. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. 45 cts.; 25 lbs. 80 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$2.40 per 100 lbs.



Salem Spreaders

16-inch width.....	\$4 75
20-inch width.....	8 45
30-inch width.....	14 95

Victory Garden Fertilizer (5-10-5). Federal Government continues to regulate the use of fertilizer. Only "Victory Garden" may be used for production of vegetables. Especially designed for gardens, the composition and analysis prescribed by U. S. Government. 100-lb. bag \$2.50; ton lots, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Granulated Peat Moss

A splendid mulching material for roses, shrubs, and other plants. ½ bale \$1.95.

FOR A WEED-FREE LAWN VELVETY SMOOTH!

Feed with Vigoro, the complete plant food. It will help you get a thick, sturdy turf that aids in choking out weeds. Cut work down to a minimum—use this complete plant food to furnish your grass with all of the elements necessary for finest growth. You'll be amazed at the big improvement which regular Vigoro feeding brings to lawns, flowers, shrubs, and trees.

For Quicker-Maturing Vegetables, Use Vigoro!

Vigoro for Lawns,
Flowers, Shrubs,
Trees

100-lb. bag....	\$4 00
50-lb. bag....	2 50
25-lb. bag....	1 50
10-lb. bag....	85
5-lb. bag....	45
1-lb. bag....	10



ORDER EARLY!

Vigoro for
Vegetables

100-lb. bag....	\$3 70
50-lb. bag....	2 35
25-lb. bag....	1 45
10-lb. bag....	80
5-lb. bag....	45

**LOCAL**

Star or
Rural
Route
Box

Library
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, 25, D. C.



WETSEL'S SEEDS

**Are available
at many stores
and Farm Supply
Houses over a
wide area.**

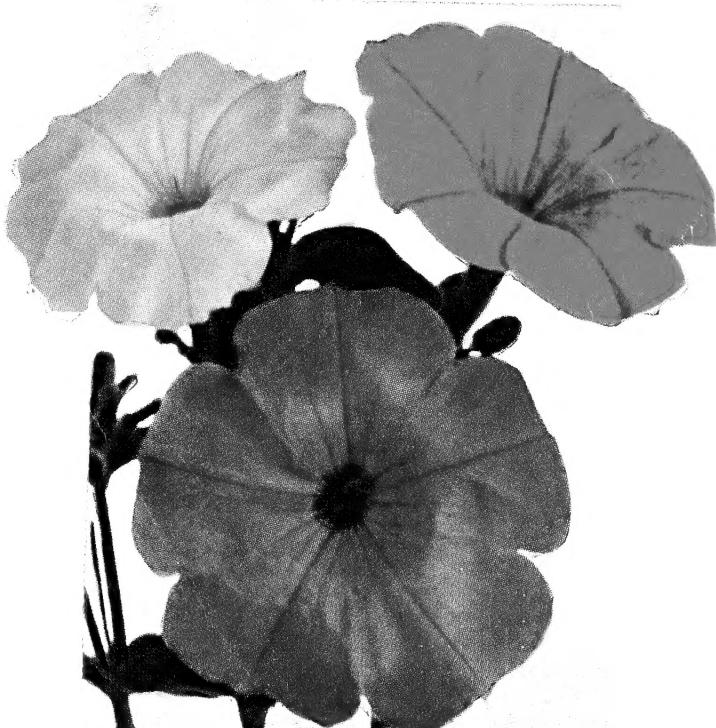
*See Your
Local Dealer*

Poultry Equipment
and Medication
Insecticides, Lawn
and Garden Fertilizers
Seed Treatments
Sprayers

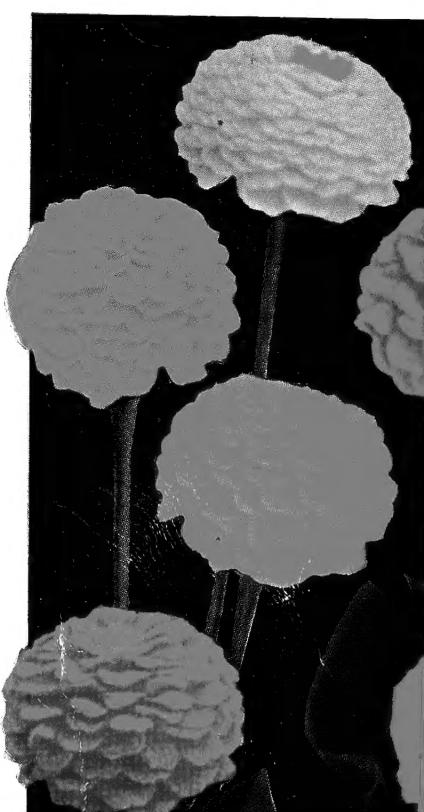
**GROW MORE VEGETABLES THIS YEAR
FOOD IS NEEDED!**



Marigold, Harmony. Pkt. 10 cts.



Petunias, Balcony, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.



Zinnia, Pompons, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.